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SAKURAUCHI, EXPERTS DISCUSS U.S. TRADE FRICTION

OWI41021 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 0000 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Panel discussion program: "Japan-U.S. Frictions and Japan's Responses," by panel consisting of "specialist" of each political party, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, and moderated by NHK commentator Kazuo Okamura -- recorded: date and place of recording not indicated]

[Excerpts] [Okamura] Japan-U.S. frictions over trade issues have increased lately. Now a number of so-called reciprocity bills seeking reprisals against Japan are pending before the U.S. Congress. At the Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee session held last week at the Foreign Ministry, the U.S. authorities strongly demanded import liberalizations by Japan on farm products and other items. Japan finds the demand to be hardly acceptable. Today we will have the specialist of each party and the minister of foreign affairs debate on the subject of Japan-U.S. frictions and Japan's responses. Present are Koichi Kato, the LDP; Shigeru Goto, the JSP; Akira Kuroyanagi, Komeito; Ro Watanabe, the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]; Seiji Masamori, the JCP; Koki Chuma, the new liberal Club-United Social Democratic Party [NLC-USDP]; Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi; and myself, NHK commentator Kazuo Okamura, as moderator.

Regarding the severe liberalization demand presented by the U.S. side, mainly on farm products, I would like each of you, first of all, to state straightforwardly the position of your party, Mr Kato, please.

[Kato] The demand for an open market is understandable and it is our position to continue our present efforts to meet that demand. Concerning those farm products as referred to by the U.S. Government, honestly speaking, liberalization is quite difficult on most of the items at issue. As for us, we will continue our efforts to further broaden the access to our market. At the same time, however, we want the United States to understand that total liberalization is a difficult proposition.

Every country of the world is essentially required to protect its farm products; it is destined to do so. I do not think that the access to the U.S. market is so much broader than that to the Japanese market. On the other hand, Japan imports fairly large quantities of farm products from the United States. We will try to persuade the U.S. Government not to draw a conclusion on the Japan-U.S. farm products issue in general from the problems of citrus fruit and beef alone, and to take a more cool-headed look at factors involved in discussing the issue.

[Okamura] In the JSP's view, Mr Goto, how should Japan respond to the U.S. demand?

[Goto] Before answering that question, let me point out that there are some ambiguities in the U.S. moves. I strongly feel the need for further clarification of what we hear from U.S. administration officials and from congressional sources. If the United States is actually seeking correction of the \$18 billion trade imbalance through its demand for liberalization of farm products and improvements of import procedures and standards, I think that it presents a very difficult task. Meanwhile if American criticisms are linked to the recession, unemployment or so-called job-sharing problems in the United States, there is a limitation to the U.S. approach, I believe, because trade liberalization alone cannot resolve all these problems.

At any rate, the current dispute over the trade imbalance is, in its nature, quite different from those in the past involving Japan's steel and automobile exports. In particular, the important off-year elections are scheduled to be held this fall; it should be fully understood that it is against this background that the United States is making the demand as it is now. Based on this understanding, Japan should be cautious in addressing the issue.

[Kuroyanagi] I have three points to make. The first point is that it is time for Japan to make a political decision.

Some of the series of American criticisms of Japan may indeed be based on misunderstanding or reflect consideration about the upcoming off-year elections, but Vice President Bush said that a political decision is required for Japan to open its market. It is an unusual statement. In this connection, if you, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, should pick up where the Esaki mission left during your visit to Washington beginning 20 March, you may find yourself -- pardon me for saying this -- under fire from every direction, I am afraid. Furthermore, according to newspaper reports, LDP Secretary General Nikaido proposed a new Tokyo round the day before yesterday, saying that Japan should make a political decision, strip to the skin and open itself up. I would like to know how Mr Sakurauchi considers this demand in connection with the upcoming U.S. visit.

The second point, which is basically similar to the first, is connected with Secretary of Commerce Baldrige's statement that structural improvement is the only way to Japan's market opening. Needless to say, the Japanese economy today structurally relies on foreign demand; namely, export-oriented trade. The only way left now is for Japan to bring up its domestic demand through tax cuts as we have been demanding.

The third point is that talks through international routes -- more specifically, GATT talks -- in addition to Japan-U.S. bilateral talks could also be an effective way to resolve disputes.

[Watanabe] Frankly speaking, I think that the present situation should be viewed very seriously. Some U.S. arguments are unreasonable. Japan should refute them, particularly its demand for complete liberalization of farm products. Every country has a number of agricultural items which it insists on refusing to liberalize. The United States itself still has seven items in the import restriction list. Therefore, I presume a specific approach will be made to this issue. The crux of the matter is that the whole world is criticizing Japan for violating accepted rules and being unfair. There is a move toward protectionism in the United States. One wrong move will entail dire consequences. So I want to take this opportunity to delve into this matter with the foreign minister in particular, who is scheduled to visit the United States soon.

[Masamori] Since today's topic is "Japan-U.S. frictions and Japan's responses," our party wants to point out first that there is friction over military issues, friction over the U.S. demand for Japan's increased military spending and over the possibility of Japan being drawn into a limited nuclear war. Another friction is an economic one. Leaving the question of how to respond to these frictions for later discussion, I want to point out that unless the cause of friction is determined, it is impossible to find a genuine solution. There are three causes of these frictions. First, amid worldwide recession, competition has become more acute among Japan, the United States and the EC. For the second cause, the United States is to be blamed. U.S. multinational firms have sharply increased in number with their bases of operation built abroad. Their export value is five times that by U.S. domestic firms. This has depressed the U.S. balance of trade. In addition, the United States has poured research and other funds into defense spending with a top priority given to the military field. This has weakened the technological level in the private sector and lessened its productivity. Furthermore, high interest rates have pushed up the U.S. dollar's exchange rate unduly high, causing trade friction. We have to consider these basic facts. On the Japanese side, there are the problems of reduced operations by large firms and that of depressed consumption. So I think we need measures to cope with these problems.

[Chuma] Lacking natural resources, Japan has no choice but to depend on trade. Therefore, as a basic stance, it must subscribe to the principle of free trade and open its market wider. As for various U.S. demands, the gentlemen here have already discussed the circumstances surrounding them. Since Japan has its own position as the other side has its own, I would like to suggest that when the foreign minister visits the United States, he explain Japan's position squarely.

Next, regarding the issue of farm products, which is in the center of controversy, I do not think the Japanese farms lack competitive power. It is not that only people in manufacturing and other industrial sectors are highly competent whereas the farmers are not competent. Therefore, after full measures have been taken to provide the farmers with greater competitive power as a transitory step, the farm market should be opened gradually.

[Okamura] Mr foreign minister, as other gentlemen here have pointed out, you are leaving for the United States this Saturday. How is the government going to cope with the U.S. demands, including one for opening the market?

[Sakurauchi] In brief, the United States is in a very severe mood. But it seems to me that as severe as it is, there is a shade of difference in mood between the administration and the Congress. Recently the Esaki mission visited the United States to explain the measures Japan has been taking. As a result, the atmosphere is changing little by little. Instead of raising specific issues, the United States seems to be asking Japan to make efforts to open its market without argument.

as for my coming trip, honestly speaking, the issue has been exhaustively discussed in the Diet and the U.S. authorities are well aware of Japanese moves. Therefore, during my visit, I would like to take up international issues first of all, and secondly bilateral problems between the two nations. Inasmuch as the economic issues are of such concern to both nations, I would like to see them touched on in our talks, but in a natural manner. If the two sides were to argue about each specific issue, they were bound to become agitated. So my greatest desire now is to see the two countries proceed in a direction toward truly fruitful talks from a broad viewpoint. Each side should refrain from pricking the other side on each issue. Needless to say, we should say what we ought to. But I will try to see that the two countries will not move into awkward positions toward each other.

[Okamura] We have just heard the initial presentation of opinion by each party and the foreign minister. I would like to ask you, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, another question. As Komeito's Mr Kuroyanagi pointed out earlier, LDP Secretary General Nikaido suggested last week that drastic measures be worked out by the Versailles summit opening on 4 June and that Japan propose a new Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations to discuss them. But Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa and Foreign Ministry officials are of the opinion that no deadline be set. But it appears that the United States is somewhat in a hurry. Is Japan considering a time limit?

[Sakurauchi] At the recent Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee session, all points at issue were presented. At this meeting, it was suggested that the problem of agroforestry products -- there are 22 items on the import restriction list -- be taken up one by one by May at working group meetings. Further, on the orange and beef problems, about which the United States has a great concern, it was suggested that as promised, they be discussed in the latter half of the year, most likely in October. As you see, instead of setting a deadline, ways of dealing with problems at issue were presented on the whole. As I pointed out earlier, there are of course specific problems. But the United States wants Japan to make it clear how far it will go in opening its market.

Japan has informed the United States that it will introduce prescheduled reduction of import tariffs, take 67 steps to remove nontariff barriers, and create an ombudsman system to handle grievances. As a result, the United States, I am sure, now better understands our efforts. Accordingly, as far as the present atmosphere goes, what the United States wants is not to set a time limit within which Japan should do this or that.

[Okamura] U.S. requests are extensive, ranging from frontier technology to farm products. Yet the key issue for the moment seems to be the problem of opening the farm market -- there are 22 restricted items.

The issue is also domestically important to Japan. So I want to direct my question to Mr Kato, who is the chairman of the LDP Agroforestry Board. As a member of the Esaki mission, you recently visited the United States where you heard the urgent U.S. plea. As I understand, what you said earlier boils down to opposition to liberalizing the market. But don't you think that Japan should take some steps, for instance, expansion of import quotas or removal of some of the 22 items from the restriction list?

[Kato] The U.S. requests are diverse. When we listen carefully, we find that some of them are illogical. There are many controversial items, such as tobacco, farm products, leather and super-LSI's. The United States is making requests on specific items. Nevertheless, what is most important, or the crux of the matter is its argument that since Japan has become the world's No. 2 country by deriving benefits from free trade in many ways, it should exert great efforts commensurate with its position. Therefore, the question is whether Japan really has such a posture. Most probably, it is from this point of view that LDP Secretary General Nikaido has personally proposed that a new Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations be held to consider various issues including investment and service, two areas which are not covered by GATT.

As for farm products, we know that the United States is most interested in citrus, fruit and beef. On these two items, we have faithfully honored our promises at GATT and at the previous Tokyo round. I believe that in the coming negotiations in October, there is room for the two sides to find a compromise somehow without using free trade as a premise.

[Okamura] U.S. demands vary depending on who makes them. Some demand complete liberalization of imports of the remaining some 20 farm items, while others demand increases in import quotas. Mr Goto, will you give us the JSP opinion on the issue of liberalizing imports of farm products or expanding their import quotas very succinctly?

[Goto] First of all, I want to point out that the issue is a difficult one. As for specific items mentioned, there are problems which have to be studied further. But as the current condition of our agriculture indicates, we have an oversupply of rice, oranges, and milk. At present, our farmers are doing their best to improve the agricultural structure and increase productivity. Therefore, we have to attach importance to these efforts. Suppose beef imports are liberalized, then Australian or Argentine beef may be imported instead of U.S. beef. In the case of peanuts, Chinese peanuts rather than U.S. peanuts may be imported. As pointed out by the foreign minister earlier, we have an agreement on negotiations concerning farm products which covers a period until 1983. There will be another round of negotiations this coming October to discuss farm products. In addition, working groups of the Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee will also tackle the issues. So Japan should frankly point out that each nation's agriculture is beset by various complex problems. Since each side has its own problems, the two sides should spend ample time to solve the outstanding issues sincerely through these negotiations.

[Sakurauchi] As I briefly mentioned earlier, it was agreed at the Japan-U.S. trade subcommittee meeting to create a working-level department under the subcommittee. The department is expected to begin work in May or so. All the problems discussed here today can be addressed more effectively by this department than through arguments between full-dressed delegates. I think we can safely transfer specific problems to the working-level sessions.

In the past, when I was minister of agriculture and forestry, there was a time when the nation was short of soybeans, kaolin and corn.

At that time, the United States refused to sell those items to Japan, so I had to go all the way to Washington to ask for shipments. As you know, soybeans are used to make bean paste for soup, soy sauce, tofu and so on. Indeed, the Japanese cannot live without soybeans. During my talks with U.S. officials then, the matter of food security surfaced as a major issue. My position was that Japan must stockpile certain quantities of food. I told the U.S. officials, we are dependent on you for major portions of the food we consume, and now you stop their shipments. I recall that there was also another problem caused by abnormal weather conditions in the Soviet Union. Well anyway, when I asked the United States -- who had stockpiles of food -- to expedite shipments to Japan, the U.S. Government said that it had to give shipments to the USSR priority for humanitarian reasons, leaving no port facilities available for shipments to our country.

That was a bitter experience. I am convinced, therefore, that the best way to deal with the farm products is for the working-level department of the trade subcommittee to frankly discuss all problems involved and try to resolve them.

[Okamura] Do you mean that in that case, liberalization is not a prerequisite as far as Japan is concerned?

[Sakurauchi] I understand that an accord to that effect was reached between the two sides when they agreed to shift further discussions to working-level sessions.

[Okamura] Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, both Mr Watanabe and Mr Masamori have just said that when you go to Washington, you should tell U.S. officials all that should be told...

[Sakurauchi] Well, it is a very difficult thing to do. The history of Japan-U.S. relations is so long that the United States -- I am sure -- is fully aware of the situation Japan is now in, and what Japan is going to say. Should I, from my position now, needle the U.S. authorities here and there? Would it really be an effective thing to do? I doubt it. I rather think in this way: It is commonly acknowledged that the United States is the leader of the West, and one of the major factors responsible for the kind of problems we have today is the international recession. I feel that the U.S. Government should take these points into consideration from a broader viewpoint.

The U.S. Government took up very few details with the Esaki mission. It merely said that Japan should do some dramatic things but made no specific proposals, leaving it up to the Japanese Government to find out what to do. After all, the United States is not expected to make any specific proposals. Therefore, it is my belief that, in view of its international position and obligations, the United States should come up with a different view and a different approach. With this in mind, I will talk with U.S. officials. Needless to say, however, depending on the questions put to me I might say it is a little difficult to do so or we will take it into consideration. Anyway, what I want to say here is that my scheduled visit to Washington is going to be different in many respects from similar visits in the past. I want you all to understand that. [laughter]

Let me say one other thing, Mr Okamura, regarding the reported comments by Rokusuke Tanaka, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, and Susumu Nikaido, LDP secretary general. In my view, a new Tokyo round is a good idea. Problems have cropped up; in easing international economic frictions, I think that discussing all the problems in another Tokyo round is a good idea. The government shares my view and is planning to sponsor an appeal to other countries for such a round.

[Okamura] Mr Nikaido suggested that the proposal be made at the summit meeting of major industrial nations scheduled for 4 June in Versailles. Do you think you will need more time to prepare the proposal?

[Sakurauchi] Yes, we will. It is not that easy. We will need more time.

STEPS TAKEN TO WIDEN MARKET FOR U.S. GOODS

OW141111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 14 (KYODO) -- The Foreign Ministry moved ahead Sunday toward coordinating views with government agencies concerned on a package of five steps aimed at widening the Japanese market to U.S. goods. The package involves decontrols on residual import quotas on farm products and other items, reduction in tariffs, liberalization of financial and service sectors, and simplification of inspection procedures for imports. In addition, removal of "invisible" trade obstacles and stimulation of domestic demand, as well as a new Tokyo round of tariff cut negotiations, were referred for intra-agency consultations.

The Foreign Ministry launched these moves a week before Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi will visit the U.S. in an effort to alleviate the present trade conflict with that country. In Sunday's meeting, the Foreign Ministry officials agreed that the current U.S. congressional "reciprocity" trade bills may become more likely to be passed in a few months unless Japan takes concrete countermeasures. It was also agreed that the foreign minister request the U.S. correct its high-interest policy and the protectionist character of the trade bills.

SUZUKI DISCUSSES SETTLEMENT OF ROK LOAN ISSUE

OW130615 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 13 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Saturday pledged his government would do its best to amicably settle the economic cooperation issue with South Korea. Suzuki made the promise at a meeting with former South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u, now visiting Japan as the leader of the 15-man Korean delegation to the joint meeting of the Japan-Korea private cooperation committee.

But Suzuki also stressed the Japanese Government has to be prudent in dealing with the issue related to the South Korean Government's request for dollar 6 billion Japanese loans to help accomplish a social and economic development plan, because the loans are for larger than normal bilateral economic assistance.

During the talk with Suzuki, Nam expressed his hope the Japanese Government should exert its best efforts to properly evaluate the key role that the South Korean Government was playing in ensuring the peace in the Korean Peninsula and the Far East. He also showed his earnest desire that the Tokyo government make utmost efforts for realization at the earliest possible date of top-level meeting between Suzuki and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in order to settle diplomatically various pending issues between the two nations, but the Japanese premier declined to comment on this issue.

SOUTH HWANGHAE PROVINCE RALLY HITS 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK150735 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] A South Hwanghae provincial mass rally condemning the new war provocation schemes by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique was held the afternoon of 13 March at the South Hwanghae Province art theater. The rally was attended by responsible functionaries of local organs of power and local public organizations, and working people, youths and students in the city. At the rally site, such shouts as "The U.S. imperialist aggressors must immediately stop the 'Team Spirit' war exercise racket," "We resolutely condemn the anticommunist confrontation racket of the South Korean military fascist clique," "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people" and "Down with traitor Chon Tu-hwan" were heard frequently.

The rally was addressed by Pak Su-tong, chairman of the South Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee; Choe Chung-il, representative of the working class; O Song-ik, representative of youths and students; and Choe Myong-san, representative of men of culture. Condemning the large-scale war exercise racket codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" which is being frantically staged by the U.S. imperialists together with the South Korean puppets, the speakers said that no one can guarantee that this war racket would not be turned into an all-out war to attack the northern half of the republic, crossing the military demarcation line. They bitterly condemned this reckless war racket mobilizing huge amounts of military troops and combat weapons and equipment, saying that it is an act endangering peace in Asia and the world and is an intolerable criminal act of leading the situation of our country to the brink of war.

They said: The U.S. imperialist aggressors' reinforcement of the armed forces occupying South Korea, their increased military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and their staging of the war racket, while clamoring about military superiority, military balance and so forth, vividly reveal their invariable aggressive ambition to realize domination over all of Korea.

They said: It is solely because of the new war provocation schemes by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique that a tense situation, in which the fire of war may be ignited at any moment, has been created in Korea today. Pointing out the U.S. imperialist aggressors' brutal massacre of countless patriots and people in Sinchon County, Changyon, Unnyul, Anak and many other places in the province in the fatherland liberation war period, the speakers said that the U.S. imperialists are indeed the most heinous and brutal human butchers and the inveterate enemy of our people. They said that if the U.S. imperialists ignite the fire of war again our people will immediately destroy them. They stressed that the U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, and must not aid traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his drive to fascism, war and division.

Noting that as long as the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is left as it is, the reunification of the country cannot be achieved and the danger of a new war in Korea cannot be eliminated, the speakers said that the South Korean people should more bravely struggle to throw out the rascals.

Stressing that the only way to prevent the country from being divided permanently and to achieve the reunification of the fatherland is to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, the speakers said that the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland for convening the 100-man joint conference of politicians in the North and South and abroad should be realized at the earliest possible date. They said that the South Korean rulers should give up their foolish intention to join in at the site of negotiation for reunification and ensure Kim Tae-chung and other democratic personages in South Korea the freedom of political activities so that they can come to the site of dialogue for reunification.

They said that our people today should vigorously struggle to more firmly arm themselves with the immortal chuche idea, to more properly prepare themselves as genuine communist revolutionaries of chuche type and to achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland and the complete victory of socialism.

INCREASE OF U.S. FORCES FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT' NOTED

SK150522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors are introducing their combat flying corps and aircraft-carrier combat group from the Philippines into the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises being staged in South Korea, according to a report. The U.S. 13th Air Force Command at the Clark base, the Philippines, formed a combat flying corps with over 30 planes including "F 4D", "F 4E" and "C 130" for the participation in the war exercises and started their movement to South Korea on March 12. Five strategic transport planes sallied forth on the morning of that day and the remaining planes will reportedly be moved to South Korea before March 24.

According to another report, a big aircraft-carrier combat group with the carrier "Midway" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet as the capital ship left the Subic base, the Philippines, on March 11 to be deployed in the waters around Korea. The capital ship "Tripoli" belonging to the U.S. Seventh Fleet which left on the morning of that day carrying more than 40 helicopters and various equipment and troops will reportedly move into the Korean waters, together with "Midway" which is engaged in aggressive acts against our country and other Asian countries. And the U.S. Seventh Fleet military supply ship "Mars" and three landing craft left the Subic gulf for the Korean waters that day.

That day the commander of the Subic base babbled that the war exercises would "demonstrate the greatest combat capacity" not only in training but also in "case of emergency" in the Korean Peninsula, declaring that they are "exercises largest ever in the world" and "preparations have been perfected." All this shows that the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are assuming very aggressive and provocative nature.

VRPR FLAYS CHON REMARKS AT SEOUL CONFERENCE

SK150004 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a speech read by the mayor of Seoul at a counterespionage conference held on 13 March in Seoul, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about military provocations by the North and infiltration of armed spies, urging the meeting to take countermeasures.

As for the North's military provocations or infiltration of armed spies that the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique babbles about, it is an old trick used by the military dictatorial regime whenever it faces a crisis. It is an outrageous act just like a thief crying "stop thief!" The U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are running wild in their preparations for a war of northward invasion by staging a large-scale South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise named "Team Spirit 1982."

It is an ignominious act by the Chon Tu-hwan clique which, invading the North and devoting itself to provocations of all sorts on the east and west coasts and in the areas close to the truce line, dares to shamelessly prattle about somebody's military provocations.

Holding meetings such as the central meeting for counterespionage measures and the meeting of counterespionage measures at Pohang special patrol zone, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique repeatedly babbles the same thing about the North using this spring as an opportunity to intensify war preparations, commit military provocations and harassing maneuvers and that it will commit provocations during the summer by taking advantage of the heavy foliage.

Threat of southward invasion or spy incidents that the clique babbles about are all fictions designed to overcome the crisis facing the military dictatorial regime of Chon Tu-hwan. In other words, these are fictitious maneuvers fabricated to encourage the people to be hostile to the North and mislead public opinion at home and abroad. The fact that the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique again babbled about military provocations and infiltration of armed spies by the North at the Seoul meeting on counterespionage measures reveals the crisis facing the military fascist dictatorial regime of Chon Tu-hwan.

As you all know, the North has recently put forward proposals for the founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo and for the convocation of 100-man joint conference for reunification which are absolutely supported and welcomed at home and abroad. The people's aspiration for reunification is growing stronger. Embarrassed by this, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is intent on such stupid tricks as babbling about the nonexistent military provocations and infiltration of armed spies by the North in an attempt to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and frustrate the people's aspiration for reunification. This is a repetition of commotions intended to encourage confrontation between the North and South and an act of open challenge to the reunification-aspiring masses at home and abroad.

Another reason the Chon Tu-hwan clique is intent on such slanderous rackets by babbling about the North's military provocations and infiltration of armed spies stems from its intention to frustrate beforehand the struggle against fascism and for democracy which could arise in March and April -- the season of struggle. In recent days, anti-Chon Tu-hwan and antigovernment sentiment is growing among the masses of all strata and is gaining momentum particularly at the lowest stream of society, just like lava moving violently toward a crater. Fearing that the people's antigovernment spirit might explode in the months of March and April, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to divert people's attention by such foolish maneuvers and to suppress the spirit of antigovernment struggle. However, no matter what tricks he may employ, the Chon Tu-hwan clique can never deceive the people or wipe out their aspiration for reunification and their antigovernment struggle. Our masses will never tolerate the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique which is frenziedly seeking personal security and long-term office.

Instead of attempting to deceive the people and achieve its dirty goals with such foolish maneuvers, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should immediately step down from power as unanimously demanded by the people. The patriotic masses of all strata will sweep up the antinational, antidemocratic and treacherous group of Chon Tu-hwan and continue more vigorously the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for national salvation and for democracy to achieve social democratization and national reunification.

NODONG SINMUN HITS S. KOREA-JAPAN ECONOMIC TIES

SK150529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Monday condemns the "joint meeting of the South Korea-Japan cooperation committee" held in Tokyo as a bargain of aggression and treachery between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets.

Branding this "committee" as a toll for aggression formed by the Japanese ruling circles and the South Korean puppets for strengthened tie-up, its commentary captioned "Dangerous Bargain" says: At the talks the Japanese reactionaries sought a "satisfactory settlement" of the problem of their 6,000 million dollar loans to South Korea and even brought forward the question of opening "summit talks." This indicates that their collusion with the South Korean puppets is getting tighter, assuming a more dangerous nature.

The author of the commentary continues: The scheming of the Japanese ruling quarters to continue to grant loans to the South Korean puppets, encouraging their arms buildup, is an act for barring the reunification of our country, freezing division, threatening peace and heightening tension on the Korean Peninsula by egging the South Korean puppets on to war manoeuvres.

At the Tokyo talks, the Japanese side zealously defended the arms buildup of the puppets, throwing together the balderdash that South Korea's "defense efforts" are "natural" because we are "reinforcing" our armed forces. This false propaganda, however, will not provide it with a pretext to justify its 6,000 million dollar loans which is a target of bitter denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad. This is an expression of the undisguised hostile policy against us.

The Chon Tu-hwan group once again revealed its treacherous nature by hatching a filthy plot with the Japanese reactionaries against our people at the Tokyo talks. Sitting face to face with the Japanese reactionaries, the South Korean puppets entreated them to discharge "Japan's leading role and obligation," harping on "security," "cooperation," "South Korea-Japan integration" and the like. This reminds us of Song Pyong-chun, Yi Yong-ku and other traitors of the "Iljin Association" who sold off the country, soliciting their Japanese master for "protection," with quite a row over "Oriental peace" and "security of Korea."

The pro-Japanese treacheries of the South Korean puppets once again strip bare the deceptive nature of their "proposal for North-South dialogue" and "negotiation for unification." The Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets must give up the intrigues against our people at once and act with discretion.

HO TAM RECEIVED BY YUGOSLAVIA'S DJURANOVIC

SK160028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade, March 14 (KCNA) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on March 12 met Comrade Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of our country, on a visit to Yugoslavia.

President Veselin Djuranovic said the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are based on particular intimacy forged between Comrade Josip Broz Tito and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed the belief that the relations would continue to develop in the future.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Chu Chang-guk, DPRK ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia.

COVERAGE OF YI CHONG-OK VISIT TO GUYANA, GRENADA

Hosts Banquet in Guyana

SK130434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, on March 10 arranged a banquet upon the conclusion of its Guyanese visit, according to a report. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portrait of Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham were placed in the banquet hall.

Invited to the banquet were general secretary of the People's National Congress, First Deputy President and Prime Minister of Guyana Ptolemy A. Reid, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of national development, the minister of justice, the minister of fisheries, the minister of higher education, the minister of agriculture, the minister of the President's Office, the minister of crops and livestock, the director of the International Department of the party, the mayor of Georgetown, the chief of general staff of armed forces, permanent secretaries of ministries and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to Guyana were also invited there.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, head of the delegation, made a speech. Your warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded our delegation are a vivid token of the Guyanese people's warm feelings of friendship towards the Korean people, he said. Our delegation, he continued, sat down together with the leading cadres of Guyana and exchanged a broad range of problems of common concern for comprehensively expanding and developing the excellent friendly relations existing between the two countries in conformity with the requirements of the ever changing and developing present situation and strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement and reached a satisfactory consensus on all problems discussed at the heart-to-heart talks.

This shows that our two peoples are firmly standing on the same front for independence, sovereignty and socialism, and it is an eloquent manifestation of their common desire and will to fight to the end for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence. Our people who value their friendship with the fraternal Guyanese people will make all efforts to further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Ptolemy A. Reid, prime minister of Guyana, spoke next at the banquet. Noting that Korea has achieved great successes in all fields, he said: These successes are a great inspiration for the Guyanese people. Korea has attained self-sufficiency in food and has a lot of reserve because she has made an effective use of land, not leaving an inch of land fallow. There is no country like Korea in the world.

I extend my heartfelt thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Workers Party of Korea and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for rendering substantial aid to the Guyanese people and enabling us to learn through it. Expressing our heartfelt thanks to respected president, the great leader, for the dispatch of the powerful party and government delegation to Guyana, I ask you to convey our wishes for the good health and long life and happiness of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham.

Leaves Guyana 11 Mar

SK130420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, left Georgetown on March 11, concluding its visit to Guyana, according to a report.

A farewell function for the delegation took place at the airport. Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, in company with Ptolemy A. Reid, prime minister of Guyana, reviewed a guard of honour. The DPRK party and government delegation was seen off at the airport by Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first vice-president and prime minister; the minister of national development, the director of the International Department of the People's National Congress of Guyana, the permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and other personages concerned. Officials of the Korean Embassy in Georgetown were also present at the airport.

The head of the DPRK party and government delegation made public a statement upon departure. Saying that the period of the delegation's visit to Guyana was significant days which made a contribution to the expansion and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Guyana, he said: The visit was rendered more significant by its conveying a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to respected Comrade President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, and having a conversation with the comrade president in a friendly atmosphere.

In the course of its inspection of the capital and local areas of Guyana, the delegation saw at first hand the successes made by the industrious Guyanese people in their endeavours to build an original cooperative socialism under the leadership of respected Comrade President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, and became convinced of the morrow of Guyana which will be more prosperous.

Expressing satisfaction over the excellent fruition of the delegation's visit he manifested the conviction that the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, and the governments and peoples of the two countries will be further consolidated by the common efforts of the Korean and Guyanese peoples in the future.

Arrives in Grenada

SK131610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 13 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, arrived in St. Georges on March 11 for an official goodwill visit to Grenada, according to a report. The delegation was met at the airport by Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, minister of finance, planning and trade and deputy leader of the new jewel movement; the minister of national mobilization, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other personages concerned. A welcome function was held at the airport.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok made public an arrival statement at the airport. In the statement he said the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea highly estimate the progressive socio-economic reforms carried out by the Grenadian Government and people for socialism and sincerely wish them new success in all fields in the future.

He expressed deep thanks to the Grenadian Government and people for their active support and solidarity for the Korean people's cause of national reunification. The visit of our delegation will be helpful toward strengthening the solidarity between our two governments and peoples who are pursuing the non-aligned policy under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and further developing their friendly and cooperative relations, stated Comrade Yi Chong-ok.

Calls on Prime Minister Bishop

SK140913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 14 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, on March 12 called on Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister.

The prime minister expressed deep thanks to the great leader for this and for the dispatch of the high-level delegation to the celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of revolution in Grenada and asked the head of the delegation to convey his greetings heartily wishing the great leader good health and a long life. Noting that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only legitimate state representing the interests of the Korean people and the Workers Party of Korea is an authoritative party, he stressed that the Grenadian people invariably extend active support to the cause of Korean reunification standing firmly on the side of the Korean people.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the foreign minister and other personages concerned of Grenada.

Attends Banquet 12 Mar

SK150452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 15 (KCNA) -- Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, arranged a banquet on March 12 in honour of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Grenada, according to a report.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the delegation, diplomatic envoys of various countries in Grenada and heads of delegations of various countries which had attended celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Grenada. Present there were the foreign minister, the minister of national mobilisation, the minister of housing, the minister of agriculture and the minister of commerce of Grenada. The banquet proceeded in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

YI CHONG-OK ON KIM IL-SONG STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP

SK111255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 9 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 10 March special article: "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Strategist of the Korean Revolution" -- KCNA identifies this as a full page article "by Yi Chong-ok"]

[Text] The Korean revolution has traversed an immeasurably arduous and complex road. However, our revolution always advanced on a victorious road without any twists or deviations. Our revolution could advance along the ever-victorious path even in such a difficult situation because we held in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great strategist of the revolution.

No history, across the ages and countries of the world, knows such an outstanding strategist as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who leads the revolution skillfully and wisely.

1. The victorious history of the Korean revolution is a glorious one in which the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward correct strategies and tactics and has thoroughly put them into effect.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We cannot jump over steps in the development of the revolution. We should establish correct strategies and tactics to fulfill tasks raised in the current stage of the revolution. Establishing correct strategies and tactics is a key to the final realization of the socialist and communist cause. The struggle to establish communism -- the supreme ideal of mankind -- passes through various stages of development. This course is accompanied by serious class struggle and a struggle for economic construction; it is participated in by the broad masses. Thus, we cannot carry out the revolution correctly unless we establish correct strategies and tactics for each stage and carry them out. The greatness and sagacity of the leader of the working class lie in his leading the revolution to victory with scientific strategies and tactics.

The Korean revolution has faced particularly difficult and complex tasks at various stages due to the character of its development. The strategic lines in all stages were prepared and advanced only by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and were brilliantly achieved only under the leader's guidance. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song directed first and foremost attention to the formulation of the basic policy for the all-out victory of the Korean revolution from the first days of his revolutionary activities, and he advanced bright strategic lines at all stages and in all fields of the revolution.

The Korean revolution has registered great victories in all of its strategic stages. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward correct strategic lines for the stage of national liberation and achieved the cause of liberation of the fatherland by leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary battle to victory. He smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors and safeguarded the nation's independence and sovereignty.

The great victories in the two revolutionary wars, which made immortal contributions to accomplishing the cause of anti-imperialism and for independence, were military miracles brought about by the outstanding military strategies and command ability of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. By brilliantly fulfilling the socialist revolution in two stages in accord with the *chuche*-type revolutionary line, he indicated a creative road to socialism and communism. He brilliantly accomplished the cause of socialist industrialization and opened up a flowering time of modern culture in all domains.

Today, our people are victoriously accelerating the sacred historic advance to completely achieve the independence of the masses along the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, grasping the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- as the basic strategic line in socialist construction.

The long history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary struggle shines as one having brought about centuries-worth of changes and miracles at every stage of the revolution. In this course, the respected leader created great examples in formulating and achieving the strategic lines for the victory of the revolution. He clearly indicated above all the strategic fighting goals at each stage of the revolution and construction.

Only when the basic goals are correctly indicated for the revolutionary cause of working class can we successfully carry out the basic tasks raised in each stage of revolution and guarantee and overall upsurge in the revolution. In doing so, we can win a great victory in a short span of time by concentrating on the cardinal points and not dispersing the revolutionary forces.

Therefore, properly and correctly solving this problem is a starting point in formulating strategy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has deeply discerned the character of the revolution at each strategic stage, has correctly grasped the cardinal task among numerous complicated and tangled tasks and has seen to it that efforts are concentrated on carrying it out. Such strategic targets have been established thoroughly in conformity with the vital demands of the popular masses and with the preparations of the revolutionary forces.

Maintaining a firm, independent stance, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly set forth the struggle goals during such historic stages as the revolution for national liberation, the anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution for democracy and the socialist revolution. As a result, the Korean revolution has been able to advance along its course. The basic strategic goals of revolution set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have led to a victorious breakthroughs in implementing the overall tasks in these revolutionary stages and have been firm guidelines for the flames of revolutionary upsurges.

That our people have been able to brilliantly solve many historic tasks arising in the development of each revolutionary stage is precisely thanks to the respected and beloved leader, who clearly elucidated the struggle goal and the prospects for development of the revolution at each stage. In mapping out the strategy of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also paid deepest attention to the question of the balance of forces and solved it brilliantly.

The revolution cannot be victorious unless the popular masses are correctly organized and mobilized. Only when the broad masses are firmly organized -- so that the superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces is firmly guaranteed -- can the revolution be victorious. This is an immutable principle.

In the circumstances in which our country was once a colonial and semifeudal society and is now divided into North and South, the correct establishment of a plan for organizing the revolutionary forces and for strengthening the independent revolutionary forces is a particularly important problem in mapping a strategy for victory in revolution and construction.

Based on his scientific analysis of the character and motive force of the revolution, the composition of the population and the interests of all classes and strata at each state of the revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a correct class policy and has built up the revolutionary forces into victorious and invincible militant ranks.

The principle of organization of the revolutionary forces that the respected and beloved leader has consistently adhered to is to rally and organize not only the basic class, which has a direct interest in carrying out the strategic tasks at each stage of the revolution, but also all social forces which can be mobilized in the struggle. This was a most aggressive and active strategic method which made it possible not only to isolate and weaken the enemies hindering the victorious advance of the revolution but also to increase and strengthen the forces supporting and having an interest in the revolution.

Such a method could be set forth and practised by no one but the respected and beloved leader, who is magnanimous and capable of leading people. Thanks to this method set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the arduous period of anti-Japanese revolution during which neither the party nor government were established, workers, peasants, intellectuals, conscientious national capitalists and even religionists were able to be rallied under the united national front for the liberation of the fatherland.

This method also made it possible to rally the absolute majority of patriotic and democratic forces and socialist forces, excluding a small number of vicious hostile elements, around the party and to mobilize them in building the new fatherland in the period of land and socialist reforms after the 1945 liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always saw to it that the main force of the revolution was firmly organized and constructed and that, on the basis of this, the masses of all strata were rallied around the united front. He also saw to it that the class struggle and the political and ideological unity of the popular masses were correctly joined so that independent revolutionary forces could be organized and constructed and that, at the same time, solidarity with the international revolutionary forces was further strengthened. Thus, the revolutionary forces in our country could enjoy their overwhelming and decisive superiority throughout the revolution.

As long as there is the policy of the organization of the revolutionary forces based on the abundant experiences personally obtained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of protracted and arduous struggle and there are the powerful independent revolutionary forces organized and built by the leader, we can victoriously advance, breaking through any storm.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always defined the proper and correct form and method of struggle in formulating the strategy and tactics of the revolution. On the road leading toward socialism and communism, various revolutionary duties arise and the struggle against various reactionary forces obstructing the advance of the revolution has to be carried out at every stage. The degree of preparation of the popular masses also varies. Therefore, proper adjustment of the form and method of struggle in accord with the degree of preparation of the popular masses is a major consideration in mapping out the strategy of revolution.

In our era, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led to victory all forms of struggle, ranging from the national liberation revolution to the building of socialism and communism. In this course, the great leader has accumulated abundant experience in correctly combining all forms and methods of struggle -- political and economic struggle, violent and non-violent struggle and legal and illegal struggle -- and extensively elucidated necessary strategic and tactical policies. These forms and methods of struggle could be created and embodied only by an excellent artist of leadership leading the revolution straight to victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that, in defining the form and method of revolutionary struggle, the objective conditions of the revolution are extensively considered, as are subjective factors such as the degree of consciousness and the organization of the popular masses. This is a just policy which makes it possible both to firmly prepare the popular masses -- who are directly responsible for carrying out the revolutionary struggle -- so that they can carry out any form of struggle and to victoriously advance in the struggle.

Choice of the correct timing for the revolution has been another brilliant example of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's strategy and tactics. In any revolution, choosing the proper moment in a timely manner is very important. An ill-timed revolution inevitably encounters meaningless sacrifices and failures, and it either is delayed or encounters serious obstacles in the course of struggle. This is a precious lesson drawn from the long history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The Korean revolution has gone through many stages, during which it has encountered numerous trials. However, thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it has never once deviated or failed. The policy elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in connection with timely choice of the proper moment for the revolution shows how to correctly grasp the time for the decisive struggle certain to bring about victory and wage an onslaught in a bold way.

What is basic in choosing the time is whether the working masses are prepared to fully display their might as the decisive revolutionary forces. In the course of leading the Korean revolution on the road to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always correctly judged the revolutionary situation and, on the basis of a precise calculation of the relations between the enemy and our forces, formulated scientific and meticulous guidance for struggle so as to choose the time ripe for the revolution.

The fact that the socialist reform of production relationships was carried out in a short a period of 4 to 5 years was a typical example of choosing the time ripe for revolution. In view of the inevitable demand of revolutionary developments, the relations between class forces, the aspirations of the peasants and circumstances in which the workers and capitalist merchants and industrialists found themselves, the period before and after the war was in all aspects a time ripe for full-scale implementation of socialist reform. If it had not been for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, with a insight into the long-standing demands of the revolution, resolutely carried out the full-scale transformation into socialism, our country's socialist revolution would have not been so successful.

Thanks to the correct choice of the proper time for revolution by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean revolution has never undergone trials caused by missing the right moment. In addition, the Korean revolution has been able to hasten victory in the revolution by taking the lead in creating favorable situations and new phases without fail.

All victories won in the course of the Korean revolution, indeed, are those of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's outstanding strategic and tactical policies. They also are the noble fruition of the leader's tested leadership art. The accomplishments made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has led the Korean revolution on the road to victory through his outstanding strategy and tactics, will shine forever in the history.

2. All the strategic and tactical policies put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a great plan which bring about centuries worth of changes and miracles.

None of the victories won in the Korean revolution is mediocre. This is so because every strategy and tactic put forth by the respected and beloved leader is great beyond imagination. The inexhaustible might, vitality, scientific character and creativity of strategies and tactics forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stem from the fact that they are based on the role played by the people. The revolution and construction are projects to be carried out by the people themselves, and the decisive element for revolutionary victory rests with the people. For this reason, all strategies and tactics of the revolution should center on the role played by the people -- the masters of the strategies and tactics. This is the most scientific and revolutionary basic principle for drafting strategies.

The greatness of the strategy put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song springs, above all, from its extraordinary grand intention. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Whenever defining policy at every period of revolutionary development, our party has never confined its focus to the present or the near future, but has always foreseen the prospect of the nation's future development and propounded correct directions and clear goals for the masses' struggle.

The strategy of the revolution is not a related to a temporary, tentative task or to individual domains but is related to the future prospects of the revolution and to overall victory. For this reason, the more grand the intention reflected in the strategy, the more tenaciously the revolution advances and the more astonishing the successes which will result.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always unfolded immeasurably bold and grand strategic plans and carried out his work on a large scale. At the initial stage of his revolutionary activities, he set forth the great revolutionary down-with-imperialism program. During the postwar period, he set forth an astounding struggle goal for industrialization in a decade or so -- the industrialization which took others several hundred years to accomplish.

The strategic policies for the revolution set forth by the respected and beloved leader are so magnificent that they have served as the banners of encouragement vigorously motivating the people to work hard and helping them retain confidence in certain victory.

Even the work of delineating the struggle direction and task at a certain strategic stage of carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class is very important and difficult. Nevertheless, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, before accomplishing the task of the revolutionary stage, illuminated the perspective of the next strategic stage. He has formulated the prospective plan for socialist economic construction and carried out the project for remodelling nature on a long-range basis for the nation's prosperity generation after generation. As a result, the Korean revolution has speedily and miraculously progressed; a heroic, amazing epic of creation and construction has been written in our country.

Underlying the thinking of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the process of unfolding such a magnificent strategic plan is absolute trust in the inexhaustible might of the masses. Firmly believing that the simple, artless people will become very powerful if they become aware of themselves revolutionarily and that there will be nothing we cannot do if we motivate them, the respected and beloved leader has formulated all strategies based on this conviction. The strategies set forth by the great leader are magnificent because they have been formulated collectively using the strength and wisdom of the masses. These strategies have been implemented without fail for the people.

The strategy unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is uniquely free from all forms of existing customs and experiences. This strategy is unique because it is mighty and practical. The revolution ceaselessly progresses. As a result, the struggle task and the situation change. Just as revolutionary struggle is the process of creation and change, the strategy for the revolution should be creative. The strategy and tactics which repeat past practice to the neglect of practical revolution and of demands of reality or which imitate others will produce a grave consequence in carrying out the revolution. Although the strategy does not change at a specific revolutionary stage, it should never be dogmatic, inflexible and formal.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is consistent in defining all strategies in our own style to meet the practical situation of the Korean revolution and the interests of the people. He made it a rule to implement these strategies, resorting to the *chuche*-type revolutionary force. This is a basic principle formulating all types of strategies in all domains, including the formulation of military operational plans and the program for economic construction.

All revolutionary lines and strategic plans set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, such as the line for the construction of the self-reliant people's economy, the basic line for economic construction, the policy for the final solution of rural questions and for making the people's economy *chuche* oriented, modern and scientific, the policy for the fatherland's reunification and the policy for the unity of the independent force against the imperialists, are all unique from beginning to end. Accordingly, the Korean revolution has quickly advanced along a single creative road, and our people, firmly believing in the justness of their cause, are living and struggling with a clear mind.

No matter how magnificent it may be, the strategy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is perfect and flawless in that it comprehensively delineates the method of implementation. Strategy is a basic policy which is related to the overall victory of the revolution. This does not mean that strategy should in general assume the nature of a letter of appeal or slogans. No matter how vast and complicated it may be, strategy will not produce good results when it does not delineate the method of implementation. All strategic plans set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song delineate in detail tasks, methods and measures for their implementation. These tasks, methods and measures include all factors required for overall victory, such as the struggle goal for the relevant strategic stage, the timing for achieving this goal, the organization of combat ranks and measures for manpower and material supply.

Because of an elaborate, concrete nature along with a vast and bold scale, all strategies set forth by the respected beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song have great vitality and are materially powerful.

Our revolution, developed in the forest of Mt Paektu, is vigorously advancing toward the bright future of communism. The socialist system has already been established in our country; socialist industrialization has been achieved. Today, the struggle is being waged to achieve the complete victory of socialism. At this historic moment, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has unfolded a great struggle program for accomplishing the cause of communism by continuously abiding by the line for the three revolutions and by imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Imbuing society with the chuche idea is a great program for the construction of communism -- a magnificent strategic goal unprecedented in the long history of the communist movement. With implementation of this program, we will advance toward communism, mankind's supreme ideal, toward a society in which the sovereignty of the working people is completely achieved.

The program for imbuing society with the chuche idea is the summing up of victories in the struggle to implement all strategies which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth long ago while leading the revolution. This program demonstrates the greatness of the strategy set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Scores of years after our people were bound to the iron shackles of colonial slavery, they vigorously accelerated the historical advance toward communism by imbuing society with a single idea. This was a miracle performed in the history of mankind in the sector of the development of society.

Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's magnificent strategic plan and his wise leadership, we could not think of the fact that the Korean revolution has reached the high stage we see today and has a bright future. It is the supreme honor for our people to have a magnificent militant program for the final victory of communism set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an outstanding revolutionary strategist, and to confidently advance toward the bright future.

3. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who is bestowed with an outstanding gift of formulating and implementing an eminent strategy for the revolution.

It is by no means easy and simple to set forth a great strategy to lead the revolution to victory and set a world-level example in revolution and construction. This can only be performed by an outstanding strategist who possesses a great idea and leadership. At the age of 20 or so, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented a leading idea for the revolution, representing the trend of a new era, and took responsibility for the people. He was a great ideological theorist and the hero of the century. At the age of 30 or so, he became an iron-willed commander who defeated two most atrociously powerful enemies. At the age of 40 or so, he became the genius of creation and construction by achieving great national prosperity.

The great leader, who has glorified the history of the prolonged revolutionary struggle, is still at the head of the grand march toward communism under the banner of the three revolutions. There has never in history been a great leader like the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who possesses profound ideology and theories, and the great ability of an outstanding revolutionary strategist and who has won such great achievements for the fatherland and mankind by leading the revolution to victory. Extraordinary wisdom and scientific insight are special traits of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an outstanding strategist. Unlike tactics, revolutionary strategies require planning and implementation of long-range projects. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wisdom and insight, which foresees not only the near future of the revolution but also the distant future of its development, are indeed extraordinary.

With such wisdom and insight, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song catches and smashes the insidious schemes of the enemy, completely grasps the situation under all circumstances and illuminates ways to plan and carry out the revolution. Thanks to this incomparable scientific insight and wisdom, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been able to accomplish thousands of historic tasks during the course of the prolonged revolution. In political, economic educational, scientific, literary and artistic affairs and in any other fields, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song possesses profound knowledge which excels that of the specialists and functionaries of the sectors concerned. He always has a complete grasp of party work, state affairs, military affairs, diplomatic issues, the matter of the fatherland's reunification and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, gives correct and quick answers to any questions and renders correct guidance. Ordinary people cannot comprehend the extraordinary wisdom and the great capabilities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In working out even a single strategic line and policy, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song always begins with the noble thought that he assumes responsibility for the future of the revolution and the people's fate, and considers the overall situation of the party, the state and the revolution. Thanks to this, in the Korean revolution, the strategic line and policy is invariably victorious.

Along with extraordinary wisdom, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song possesses brilliant organizational competence. This is another great trait of an outstanding strategists. Brilliant organizing competence is a key to brilliant fruition of the strategic policy. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, exercised to implement strategy, is indeed the competent and tested means by which the revolution is artfully carried out. Even if a complicated and unfamiliar task presents itself and the revolutionary situation changes rapidly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leads the struggle in an active and aggressive way, pushing ahead with all pending projects while concentrating on specific problems. In conformity with the prevailing situation of the revolution, he continues to put forward work to implement strategy and allows no downturn or pause in the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's tested leadership -- exercised in planning, organizing and leading the work to implement the revolutionary strategy -- is indeed a marvelous and brilliant example of the art of leadership which turns adverse circumstances to good ones. Thanks to his leadership, all the trials and difficulties on the road of the advance of the Korean revolution have been smoothly overcome and our revolution and construction have been carried out on the road of upsurges.

An iron will which overcomes anything is a special trait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our communists do not fear difficulties. They are revolutionary optimists who have a firm belief in final victory under all circumstances, and who possess the revolutionary spirit with which they carry out a given task to the bitter end.

No matter how good a strategy may be, the revolution cannot be accomplished if it is not implemented. It is a firm principle of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to see to it that the strategic goals are attained under any circumstances.

No other revolution in history has ever traversed such an arduous path as that covered by the Korean revolution. Along this path, we experienced a severe struggle in which we had fight against the class enemy within and without and against all kinds of opportunists and the struggle for creation and construction to build a new society and system. Therefore, the Korean communists had to pioneer the path of the revolution with a blood-stained struggle. Taking the lead in this arduous struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song plunged headlong into all difficulties and risked his life during revolutionary crises. With immortal courage and fearing no enemy, the great leader defeated the two imperialisms and, with an unyielding will and faith in victory, led the all-out march to build a prosperous socialist power on the ravages of the war.

It is the firm resolve of the respected and beloved leader that no mistake should be made or tolerated in the revolutionary work for the people. The great leader does not care about his own hardship but devotes himself to the victory of the revolution. It is thanks to the iron will and the endless sacrifice of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with which he overcomes all difficulties, that the strategic lines of the Korean revolution could be defended and brilliantly implemented and our people have been able to keep the line of the revolution alive with firm faith and hope.

It is a paramount honor and happiness of our people that we are carrying out the revolution under the leadership of such an outstanding strategist as the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our revolution, launched under the banner of the *chuche* idea, has indeed come a long and rugged way. The path of the arduous struggle filled with trials which defy description was a glorious one which planted in the hearts of the our people a firm faith that they can win 100 victories in 100 battles as long as they are led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and they have the outstanding strategies and tactics of the great leader.

Today, there is a great turn in the development of our revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song still stands at the head of our revolution, which has reached a new stage in the *chuche*-ization of society. With the same passion and organizational competence which were displayed during the days of the anti-Japanese revolution and during the days of leading the serious two-phase socialist revolutions to victory and completing socialist industrialization, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is still unfolding ceaseless strategic plans and wisely leading the struggle to win the final victory of the Korean revolution.

Today, in the energetic activities and tested leadership of the respected and beloved leader leading the magnificent march to implement the decision of the historic sixth party congress to victory, our people foresee the bright future of the Korean revolution and, with firm faith in victory, are vigorously advancing.

The far-reaching strategic plans of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are being brilliantly implemented by the positive activities and under the leadership of our party. During the course of the prolonged revolutionary struggle, our party has become completely acquainted with the outstanding revolutionary ideology and the art leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, our party has become a great revolutionary party which carries out our revolution only in accordance with the intent of the leader.

The activities of our party are totally intended to implement the far-reaching plans and strategic policies of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Without the leadership of our party, tested and disciplined in the flames of the severe struggle and, thus, possessing an invincible might, the achievement of the *chuche* cause is unthinkable.

Since its inception, the Korean revolution has been carried out and achieved victory according to the strategic line which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward in accordance with the *chuche* idea. During the course of the glorious half-century-long revolution, the name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been a great symbol of struggle and victory which gives faith in victory and courage to our people, and the leader's strategic lines have been a source of miracles and exploits.

Protecting, defending and implementing the strategic lines and policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have always been a supreme mission and a greatest bliss of the Korean communists and people. The creation of the noble tradition, that we uphold the leader of the revolution with an indefatigable revolutionary spirit and sacrifice ourselves to implement his lines and policies, is an endless pride to the Korean communist movement. Under the leadership of the party, we will firmly defend this glorious tradition and indefinitely travel on along the road of the struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause. Only victory and glory await our people, who uphold the far-reaching strategic plans and revolutionary lines and are advancing and struggling under the leadership of the party.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE TO PROBE RICE DEAL

SK151240 Seoul YONHAP in English 1227 GMT '5 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP) -- The National Assembly Monday formed a nine-member ad hoc committee to probe allegations that U.S. rice dealers bribed South Korean officials to win sales contracts.

Rep. Sin Sang-sik of the majority Democratic Justice Party, who heads the nonpartisan committee, told reporters the committee would continue its investigation of the case until "there remains nothing further to be probed." Sin said Korean Government officials would be asked to "voluntarily" report to the assembly, South Korea's one-house legislature, and that pertinent U.S. businessmen would be interviewed within the boundaries of international law and courtesy.

The American rice exporting firm PIRMI allegedly made payoffs to Korean officials to obtain Korean Government contracts for rice exports. But officials at the Office of Supply, the South Korean Government's procurement agency, have denied receiving any such bribes.

TONG-A ILBO Comments

SK152348 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Something Unexplained in Rice Import -- The Cause of This Loss to the National Treasury Should Be Examined"]

[Excerpts] In the modern economic history of Korea, rarely have we avoided importing rice from foreign countries. Until the 1960's gratuitous aid of surplus rice helped overcome our food shortage and during the 1970's rice was imported with foreign loans or government foreign exchange reserves. According to statistics, 1977 and 1978 were the only years in which we were self-sufficient in rice production.

Importing rice from abroad has greatly contributed to relieving starvation in Korea. It is also certain that rice imports caused damages, which we cannot underestimate. When we recall the factors that weakened our agricultural foundation or the causes that strained Korea-U.S. relations at one time in the past, the negative aspect of rice imports is more keenly felt.

We are glad our government has honestly dealt with rice imports, without receiving kick-backs. We do not want to believe our government officials were bribed when importing rice from abroad as has been alleged by a U.S. rice dealer. Everyone wants to believe that the government is telling the truth.

Despite the government denial over taking bribes, it seems certain that the government did cause a loss to the national treasury in importing rice. Many things remain unexplained about rice imports, not to mention the harm to the national treasury by importing too much rice.

The focus of our misgivings is on why in the first place has the government given exclusive rights to export rice from the southern part of the United States to the company in question, Pacific International Rice Mills Inc [PIRMI]. Why was the government forced to purchase 100,000 tons of rice from Connell, a rival of PIRMI? And why were 40,000 tons of rice, shipped by PIRMI even after the price had drastically dropped in the international rice market, imported at a higher price?

According to explanations by Kim Chu-nam, director of the Korean Government Office of Supply, and, according to a letter sent to the U.S. House of Representatives from the U.S. Embassy in Korea, the government had to purchase 40,000 tons of rice at a higher price from PIRMI as a result of a promise broken by the Korean Government office.

As the letter to the U.S. House of Representatives sent by the U.S. Embassy in Seoul revealed the mistakes made by the Korean Government Office of Supply, its director hurriedly called a press conference on the night of 13 March and explained to reporters the background of importing the 40,000 tons of rice. Still, many things went unanswered.

How effectively has the National Assembly dealt with probing into the rice deal? People are still unimpressed with National Assembly activities. This being the case, people greatly hope that the subpanel committee to be formed jointly by the ruling and opposition parties to inquire into the government offices will do its best to let the people know the truth about the rice deal. Needless to say, the right to investigate government offices, which has not been used it was abolished by the Yusin Constitution, should be taken into consideration in the search for the truth. We once again stress that the only way to win the people's trust is to tell the truth.

MASS RALLY WELCOMES TWO NORTH KOREAN DEFECTORS

SK160138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] Two North Koreans, who defected to South Korea separately in recent months, were warmly welcomed yesterday as new citizens of the Republic of Korea and were given funds for their resettlement in a rally at the Sejong Cultural Center.

The defectors are Kang Tok-hun, 46, who was the captain of the 14,000-ton Chungsan, an ocean-going ship, before escaping to the ROK through Singapore on Dec. 31 last year, and Kim Yong-chun, who worked as a mechanic at a chemical factory, and crossed the Demilitarized Zone on foot on Jan. 7.

In the rally arranged by the Korea Anti-Communist League, donations poured in from various individuals and organizations, including the Agency for National Security Planning and an association of refugees from the five North Korean provinces.

The captain blamed North Korea's arms exports to troubled regions and smuggling business in foreign countries in a speech to citizens filling the 4,000-seat hall. He received a membership card in the Korea Marine Officers Association from its chairman, Yi Chun-su.

The other defector also accused North Korea of the recent plot to kill President Chon and denounced the regime for establishing a royal succession system from Kim Il-song to his son Chong-il.

Seoul Mayor Pak Yong-su praised the two defectors for their courage, describing their brave acts as "glorious escapes to freedom" and a "return to the bosom of the fatherland."

ENERGY CONSERVATION PLAN FOR 1982 DRAWN UP

SK150204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 15 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has drawn up a comprehensive energy conservation plan to reduce the country's oil consumption for this year as much as 10.5 percent, according to sources at the Energy and Resources Ministry Monday. According to the sources the government's plan will save a total of 5.43-million-tons of oil, worth approximately 1.2-billion U.S. dollars. With the savings South Korea's estimated oil consumption this year will be 51.5 million tons of oil.

The government will soon set up a deliberative council for energy conservation under the direct control of the prime minister. The council will co-ordinate the energy-related policy of each ministry.

The energy conservation plan for this year calls for a 14.6-percent reduction in oil consumption for the industrial sector, a 10.5-percent reduction in commercial and household use, a 5.1-percent reduction in the transportation sector, and a 5.6-percent reduction in the power generation area.

CHHENG PHON DENOUNCES 'SLANDER' ABOUT ANGKOR WAT

BK150737 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1435 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Mar (SPK) -- Reports by reactionary newsmen that statues at Angkor Wat were destroyed by Vietnamese troops are simply slander to break the militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam, declared Chheng Phon, minister of information, press and culture, to reporters at a meeting in Phnom Penh.

If Vietnamese troops, he emphasized, wanted to destroy the cultural heritage of the Kampuchean people, why did they save it from the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime? It is that regime -- responsible for the deaths of 3 million of our compatriots -- which destroyed the temples. After liberation in 1979, Pol Pot troops continued to send their agents to steal statues from various temples and many of them were captured.

Under the Pol Pot regime, continued the minister, monasteries, health centers, schools... were systematically destroyed. Pol Pot troops used statues to macadamize roads and build dams. Sneug Temple in Battambang Province, Andet Temple in Kompong Thom, Preah Keo Temple in Takeo and others suffered the same treatment. Most of the temples within Angkor were devastated. Bayon Temple was damaged by trees. The statue of Buddha and of others fell into ruin.

Chheng Phon praised the proletarian spirit of Vietnamese combatants who contribute much to safeguarding this heritage. He talked about the efforts by the PRK Government to preserve the Angkor ruins and other temples all over the country. Socialist countries and the Republic of India have given much consideration, he said. Cultural and archeological delegations from the USSR, Vietnam, Poland and India visited these temples in order to restore them. Indian archaeologists to the restoration of Angkor Wat. [sentence as received]

The minister of information and culture denounced reactionary newsmen's calumnies which, he said, seek to break the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity -- a formidable weapon against anyone who wants to work against the Kampuchean revolution.

The day after the 7 January liberation, continued the minister, many visitors inside and outside the country visited Angkor and noted the destruction caused by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and our efforts to defend these wonders, unique to the world.

The PRK Government, stressed the minister, receives with open arms friendly countries and international organizations which cooperate in repairing this cultural heritage of mankind.

CHEA SOTH ADDRESSES PLANNING MINISTRY MEETINGOpening Remarks

BK130804 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] At the former royal palace on the morning of 11 March, the Ministry of Planning held the first national meeting on planning work in order to review the implementation of the 1981 economic and cultural tasks and the targets of the 1982 state planning work. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Attending the meeting were comrade ministers, vice ministers, assistants and cadres from various central ministries and offices and many provincial and municipal representatives.

In his opening speech, Comrade Chea Soth expressed warm welcome with sentiments of revolutionary fraternity to all the participants. The comrade said: In the past 3 years, we achieved great success in the fields of production, distribution and circulation of goods and in culture.

This success was the outcome of the efforts made by our people and army under the wise leadership of the KPRP and with the sincere support of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and we will enjoy more favorable and better conditions in 1982 than in the previous years. Thus, the target of our 1982 economic tasks is to further implement the resolutions of the Fourth KPRP Congress -- to stimulate economic rehabilitation and expand culture, particularly to improve agricultural production and promote goods distribution and circulation in order to further improve the people's living conditions.

The comrade stressed: While implementing the economic and cultural tasks, particular attention must be paid to strengthening and expanding the national defense forces and maintaining political security for contribution to the defense of the fatherland. The most urgent need is to achieve effectiveness. The most significant aspects are to raise our abilities to lead, organize and manage the economy; to raise ideological standards, abilities and disciplines; and to stimulate the revolutionary movement of the masses.

Review of Production

BK130927 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Mar (SPK) -- Despite natural calamities, our peasants cultivated 1.35 million hectares of rice during the main season of 1981. This was announced by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, during a recapitulative meeting of his ministry. Present at the meeting were Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Kong Samol, minister of agriculture; and cadres and delegates from various provinces.

In 1981 short-term industrial crops covered 24,700 hectares, an increase of 9,200 hectares over 1980. The area devoted to rubber plantations grew from 5,000 to 8,700 hectares. The number of hogs doubled, number of cattle increased by 12 percent and 50,000 tons of fish were caught. In the small industry sector, 365 forges are in operation and there are currently 1,500 handicraft workshops which employ 5,000 workers. In the first quarter of 1981 the trading service sold 5 million meters of cloth, 10,700 tons of salt and other household items to the people. One and a half million students attended school, an increase of 11.8 percent in the number of students. The number of teachers increased by 24.5 percent.

Chea Soth hailed the great successes achieved in all fields during the last 3 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP. These successes are attributable to the efforts made by the Kampuchean people and army and to the precious assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Closing Speech

BK150747 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] After holding discussions for 4 days, the first national meeting on planning work ended successfully on 14 March. The closing ceremony was presided over by Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Also present were the comrade ministers, vice ministers and cadres from various central ministries and offices and many provincial and municipal representatives throughout the PRK.

In his speech, Comrade Chea Soth highly appraised the outcome of the meeting, which was in complete conformity with the resolutions of the central organization assessing the situation in the past 3 years -- particularly the situation in 1981 -- and defining the 1982 economic and cultural targets. The comrade added: This outcome helped us to understand the general situation in our country and clearly grasp the basic work that must be done in implementing the 1982 economic and cultural tasks.

Comrade Chea Soth stressed: During the past 3 years we have achieved great successes in the fields of production, distribution and circulation of goods and in culture and education. These successes are attributable to the efforts made by our people and army under the wise leadership of the KPRP and to the precious and sincere assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese people. In 1982 we have more favorable conditions, and our achievements in all fields are increasing. Therefore, in accordance with the line set forth by the fourth party congress, we must strive to stimulate agricultural production -- the significant base that guarantees the living conditions of the people -- increase our economic knowledge, apply our knowledge in practical deeds and link ourselves closely to the people, particularly those who are in the outlying remote areas, so as to fulfill the 1982 economic and cultural tasks successfully.

TANG SAROEM REVIEWS KOMPONG CHAM TRADE SERVICE

BK140751 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 14 Mar (SPK) -- Trade Minister Tang Saroem went to Kompong Cham to verify the activities of the trade service in this province, some 100 km northeast of the capital.

A meeting of provincial leaders convened on this occasion discussed the implementation of the tasks defined by the third party plenum.

According to plans, this year the state will purchase from the peasants of Kompong Cham 300,000 [as received] tons of corn, 3,000 tons of green beans, 2,000 tons of soy beans, 1,000 tons of peanuts, 1,000 tons of sesame, 1,500 tons of tobacco and 1,000 tons of cotton.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY MARKS 8 MAR WOMEN'S DAY

BK111410 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] At 1400 on 9 March a meeting was held at the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts to mark the 72d International Women's Day, 8 March. Attending the meeting, among others, were Comrade Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transport and posts; Comrade Chhim Seng, vice minister of communications, transport and posts; and Comrade Moak Yan, chief of cabinet of the ministry.

After female Comrade (Prum Kati) spoke on the history and significance of International Women's Day, female Comrade Om Yun, chairman of the ministry's women's association, took the floor to read a report on the achievements scored by women. She stressed that during the past 3 years Kampuchean women have fought and overcome many obstacles to build and defend the country with immense success. In particular, the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts has scored successes in various fields thanks to the contribution of our women. This shows that the regime of the PRK gives the same full freedom in life and work to women as to men.

Comrade Minister Khun Chhy then expressed high appreciation of the achievements by the women. He stressed that in all revolutionary movements and at all stages of the struggle against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialist aggressors and genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, women took an active part and made all kinds of sacrifice for the revolution. This shows that women also have the same important role and duty as their male counterparts, which is completely different from the feudal-capitalist regimes.

In conclusion, he urged all women to heighten their sense of patriotism and international solidarity to defend the country and build it rapidly toward socialism.

NAVY CHIEF REJECTS SRV CHARGE ON U-TAPHAO BASE

BK160347 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] Navy Commander in Chief Adm Sombun Chuaphibun yesterday dismissed as groundless the Vietnamese allegation that the Thais are using the U-Taphao Base as an espionage facility against Vietnam.

"The U-Taphao Airbase has been used in joint military exercises between Thailand and the United States and between Thailand and Malaysia," he said.

He said that the Thai Government had no plan to improve the sophisticated airbase because it had no budget to do so.

"The spendings to maintain the modern airbase alone is already costly. You know, it costs us about 10 million baht monthly to level the lawn at the airbase," he told reporters.

He also mildly criticizes the Foreign Ministry for what he said its inability to carry out counterpropaganda campaigns against the Vietnamese.

"The Vietnamese are acceptably [as published] well versed in the propaganda field. The Foreign Ministry should have improved its work in this field," he said.

CHINESE NAVY CHIEF YE FEI ARRIVES IN BANGKOK

BK151604 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Mr Ye Fei, commander in chief of the PRC's Navy, has arrived in Bangkok on a visit. The visit of the high-ranking Chinese officer is being made in response to an earlier invitation of the Defense Ministry. Mr Ye Fei was welcomed at the airport by the assistant chief of staff of the Royal Thai Navy and other high-ranking officers.

During his visit, Mr Ye Fei is scheduled to meet the commander of the Royal Thai Navy today and will call on the supreme commander before meeting the deputy minister of interior on the same day. He is also scheduled to visit Sattahip Naval Base in Chon Buri Province, the Grand Palace and Chiang Mai Province on 16, 17 and 18 March, respectively. The Chinese Navy chief will host a dinner party for Thai officers at the Monthien Hotel on 19 March and will leave Bangkok on 20 March.

VOFA: INDOCHINESE APPEAL INSINCERE, 'PROPAGANDA'

BK121500 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 1 March, VNA broadcast an SPK commentary on Thailand's attitude toward the proposal for a dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, which was made at the fifth conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Vientiane on 16 and 17 February. The commentary says Thailand's rejection of the proposal would only worsen tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and it accuses Thailand of implementing a hostile policy toward Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime. It also says the Indochinese people reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate with Thailand and other ASEAN countries to solve the problem in Kampuchea, and to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is merely propaganda, not an expression of sincerity by Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime, because their recent deeds completely contradict their propaganda. The following are examples:

At about 0830 on 5 March, Vietnamese troops fired 15 artillery shells into Thailand at Khlong Hat village, tambon Sap Makrut in Watthananakhon District, Prachin Buri Province, wounding a Thai villager.

At about 1530 on the same day, Vietnamese troops fired 12 artillery shells in the vicinity of Khlong Wa and Saraphi villages, tambon Khlong Nam Sai in Aranyaprathet District, damaging two houses, killing a buffalo and wounding another and wounding two Thai villagers.

From 0800 to 0930 on 6 March, Vietnamese troops fired 12 107-type rockets from Phnum Mak Hoeun settlement in the vicinity Chan Chunphatthana and Khok Sabaeng villages. The Vietnamese also fired six artillery shells into Saen Suk village, tambon Khlong Nam Sai in Aranyaprathet District, wounding a novice and damaging property of the Saen Suk Mai Temple.

Vietnam has refused to acknowledge the repeated violations of Thailand's sovereignty by its troops and has even tried to shift world attention from the Kampuchean problem. It attempts to reduce the significance of this international problem to a regional level between the Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- and ASEAN, or between Vietnam and Thailand, despite the fact that the unsettled conflict over Kampuchea, not Thailand and Vietnam.

It should be noted that no matter how many more conferences Vietnam forces Laos and the Heng Samrin regime to attend, it can never solve the Kampuchean problem as long as it continues to avoid facing reality by complying with the UN resolution, which calls for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in order to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination to elect their own leadership and administrative system, and free elections under UN supervision.

Besides its policy of nonaggression and noninterference with its neighbors, Thailand is implementing a policy of promoting good relations with its neighbors on the basis of peaceful coexistence. This can be proved by the visit of a Thai delegation headed by his excellency the interior minister to the LPDR to attend the meeting of the Thai-Lao cooperation committee. The objectives of the visit were to exchange views on cooperation between the two countries in bilateral trade, the economy, culture and sports. The visit resulted in the further strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries. Therefore, the Vietnamese accusation that Thailand's rejection of the Indochinese countries' proposal has indicated Thailand's hostility toward Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and a policy of tailing after the United States and China is unreasonable and groundless.

NATION REVIEW URGES REPATRIATION TALKS WITH SRV

BK120211 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Hanoi Now Has no Excuse To Block Refugee Repatriation"]

[Text] The repatriation of Vietnamese refugees who settled in Thailand about 30 years ago during the French-Indochina war is a subject that crops up periodically and nothing practical has been achieved, except for a drop in the ocean in 1964. What went on during the government of late Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat may have been forgotten by those not intimately concerned with the problem and perhaps intentionally forgotten by the leaders in Hanoi. Some of the facts will bear recapitulation.

National Security Council Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri has already talked about the Rangoon Agreement of 1959. But actually that agreement, by itself, did not achieve anything. That agreement came when then Prime Minister Sarit had decided to repatriate all the refugees, took a poll with the result that all of them opted to go to North Vietnam and not to South Vietnam, and then the negotiations were started with Hanoi. At that time, we must not forget that Thailand had no diplomatic relations with Hanoi and the Vietnam war was a minor affair in Southeast Asia.

With their usual and devious approach, the leaders in Hanoi did nothing about it but Sarit was not a man to be balked by devious tactics. With no government-to-government relationship, he brought the Red Cross into the picture and the Red Cross representatives of both Thailand and North Vietnam met in Bangkok to work out the modus vivendi and, surprise of surprises, all details were finalized. It was at that time rumoured that the Hanoi negotiators fully believed that unless they accepted the liberal Thai conditions of bearing the cost of repatriation, Sarit was quite serious about and capable of putting all the Vietnamese in a concentration camp, as he had said he would.

The method of repatriation, once agreed upon between the two Red Cross societies, was implemented and two boatloads of the Vietnamese refugees sailed from Khlong Toi to Haiphong and the Thai Government thought it had won day and will get rid of all the French-Indochina war refugees. But the famous (or notorious?) Gulf of Tonkin incident of 1964 gave Hanoi the excellent excuse of declaring that all its harbours were unsafe and so no more Vietnamese refugees -- who wanted to go to North Vietnam -- could be repatriated. Then the Vietnam war escalated to such an extent that all hopes of these refugees, whose number has been increasing steadily every year, had to be shelved.

Recent moves in that direction after Bangkok established diplomatic relations with Hanoi are well-remembered but there has been no positive gesture from Vietnam. What Sqd Ldr Prasong has said is nothing new since Sarit had said more than 20 years ago that these Vietnamese refugees were a built-in fifth column capable of destabilizing the northeast. The simple fact, something everyone will accept, is that Thailand cannot afford to have tens of thousands of people living in this country but who owe allegiance to another country. Further, they are on record for a long time as wanting to go back to Vietnam -- they are totally unlike the refugees who have fled Indochina and do not want to go back.

We are certain that Hanoi will try its best to keep these refugees in Thailand and the question arises: Is our government tough enough to force their repatriation to Vietnam? We sincerely hope that Prasong's words just don't beat the air. We want this issue to be taken up with all seriousness because there can be no possible excuse for them to keep on staying here.

STATISTICS ON INDOCHINESE 'ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS'

BK150902 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Here is a report by the Supreme Command Information Office on the number of illegal immigrants from Indochina:

The number of illegal Kampuchean immigrants under the control of the military is 81,411. Of this number, 25,143 are being detained at the Sa Kao Camp in Prachin Buri Province; 41,667 at the Khao I Dang Camp in Prachin Buri; 14,423 at the Phya Kampuhut Camp in Chanthaburi and 178 at the Khao Lan Camp in Trat Province.

The number of Kampuchean refugees at the processing and transit centers waiting for resettlement in third countries is 18,057. Of this number, 14,176 are being detained at the Phanat Nikhom processing center in Chon Buri Province and 3,881 at the transit center [not further identified; presumably the Lumpini center in Bangkok].

From November 1980 to December 1981, a total of 20,667 illegal Kampuchean immigrants volunteered to be repatriated to their homeland. Of this number 14,395 were from the Khao I Dang Camp; 3,465 from the Sa Kao Camp; 584 from the Kap Choeng Camp; 1,326 from the Phya Kamput Camp; and 879 from the Mai Rut Camp [figures as heard].

Concerning assistance for Thai border villagers, the Organization for Relief of Starvation of Thailand has reported that an irrigation dike has been constructed in Ban Nong Samet, Lahan Sai District, Buriram Province, at a cost of 1,110,662 baht. The money was donated by the Netherlands Embassy, the Australian Embassy, the International Organization for Relief of Starvation and the Organization of Relief of Starvation of Thailand. The dike will benefit the villagers in Nong Samet as well as nearby villages.

UNHCR: PRK WILLING TO TAKE BACK ONLY CHILDREN

BK150355 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Mar 82 p 6

[By Paul Jasvinder]

[Text] The Vietnamese-backed Kampuchea will not agree to a mass repatriation of Kampuchean refugees from Thailand because of security reason, a senior official of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) said yesterday.

"It's a security risk for them," said the official who did not want to be identified. "They will only accept the children because the children don't pose any security threat to them."

The official was commenting on a statement issued last week by the Kampuchean foreign minister, Hun Sen, that his country would accept the unconditional repatriation of orphans among Kampuchean refugees living in camps in Thailand.

The Kampuchean foreign minister reportedly made the offer during a recent visit to Phnom Penh by Zia Rizvi, Asian regional representative for UNHCR.

There are a total of 715 orphans up to the age of 17 presently living in three refugee holding centres in Thailand -- Kao I-Dang, Ban Kaeng and Phya Kamput -- who await reunion with their families.

Thailand has said in the past that it would only agree to return children as part of an overall repatriation programme under the UNHCR.

Meanwhile, the head of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) told the NATION that under no circumstances will orphans in refugee holding centres in Thailand be sent back to Kampuchea despite that country's announcement that it would accept unconditional repatriation of children from Thailand.

"We will not repatriate the orphans en masse to Kampuchea," John de Salis told the NATION in an interview. He said the term "orphans" has been largely misinterpreted "as there are no orphans in the refugee holding centres in Thailand." "We prefer to call them misplaced children," he said. "Our job is to reunite them (the orphans) with their families, whether in Kampuchea or California," said De Salis. De Salis said there is no way to officially determine if the approximately 700 children living in the three refugee holding centres are actually orphans or misplaced children.

De Salis said negotiations to repatriate orphans, which started about a year ago, are still going on, though admitting that talks have been marred with "complications." He did not elaborate.

Asked if the statement made by Phnom Penh about the conditional acceptance of Kampuchean "orphans" could signal a breakthrough in the talks, De Salis replied: "It seems to be along that direction."

Saying that the ICRC cannot transfer "misplaced children" to Kampuchea without prior knowledge of the Thai authorities, De Salis said, however, that unlike UNHCR which, "for political reason is not allowed to operate inside Kampuchea," the ICRC "can deal with the Kampuchean Government quite independently whether the Kampuchea regime is recognized by the UN or not." "And we will do that when the time comes," he said, adding that the tracing of the displaced children is still going on in both Kampuchea and along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Rizvi conferred with Hun Sen in Phnom Penh two weeks ago on the repatriation problem and returned to Geneva after a visit to the Philippines.

The official Kampuchean news agency, SPK, in a dispatch monitored here, quoted Hun Sen as saying to Rizvi the "importance of the negotiations between the Thai and Kampuchean parties" toward the signing of a convention on the return of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. [sentence as published]

PAPER CONFIRMS PRC AID CUTOFF TO SON SANN

BK160333 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 16 Mar 82 p 6

[Excerpt] A Chinese spokesman in Beijing yesterday described as "groundless" reports carried in the NATION over the week-end that China had cut off aid to Son Sann, leader of one of the three main Kampuchean groups fighting to oust Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea.

But the NATION's diplomatic sources confirmed yesterday that the story was correct.

The spokesman at the Foreign Ministry in Beijing had no further comment on the report.

But diplomatic sources who are knowledgeable about the detailed movements of Son Sann and last month's exchange of notes between Son Sann and the Chinese officials said that Beijing had decided to "freeze" military aid to Son Sann who was described as having deliberately played "hard-to-get" when Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan were in Beijing last month waiting to have a tripartite meeting with Son Sann.

The NATION's sources had copies of all the detailed exchange of notes between Son Sann and the Chinese officials. The Chinese decision to cut off aid to Son Sann was reached at high levels, the diplomatic sources added.

The Chinese Embassy spokesman in Beijing said he had no information on when Son Sann might visit Beijing. He had been expected this month for talks with Chinese leaders on aid for his resistance forces, but last week still was waiting for a visa in Paris.

'YELLOW RAIN' SCARE SAID TO BE FALSE ALARM

BK131415 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Mar 82 p 6

[Excerpts] The yellowish substance dropped by a Vietnamese plane over a Thai border village last month is not the much-feared "yellow rain," a military spokesman said yesterday.

Secretary of the Army Col Narudon Pradyut quoted the result of the test on sample leaves tainted with the chemical as showing that the substance had no immediate poisonous effect on human beings.

"But we are still not sure whether the substance will be harmful to men in the long run," he said.

It was initially speculated that the substance sprayed over the Thai soil in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province on Feb 19 could be mycotoxin, which is known as yellow rain.

Col Narudon said that the yellowish substance consists of three types of chemicals, but he did not identify them.

Asked about the motive of the Vietnamese in dropping the substance on the Thai soil, Col Narudon said: "It could be psychological warfare."

Meanwhile, Deputy Public Health Minister Amnuai Yotsuk said that the Vietnamese could make propaganda out of the discovery that the substance is not mycotoxin.

"It's a sensitive issue," said the deputy minister who declined to disclose the findings of the test which was conducted by the Medical Sciences Department of the Public Health Ministry.

He said that Hanoi could claim that the Thai allegation about its use of chemical weapons against the Laotian and Kampuchean resistance groups was baseless by exploiting the result of the test.

National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Prasong Sunsiri had earlier warned against "jumping to the conclusion" that the substance sprayed by the Vietnamese aircraft was mycotoxin.

SAIYUT ON IMPROVED MALAYSIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK121458 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, in his capacity as chairman of the Thai-Malaysian Joint Border Committee, today reported to newsmen at the Supreme Command Information Center that the Thai-Malaysian border situation has greatly improved following the implementation of the guidelines on joint strategic operations by Thailand and Malaysia in an effort to crack down on communists who are exploiting the border areas for their operations.

The strategic guidelines have been laid down in order to avoid unwanted political repercussions and they have been followed effectively. Under this new joint strategy, the two countries have readjusted the deployment line of major suppression forces and have selected qualified persons for important appointments. This has produced favorable results in joint suppression operations and reduced the internal political problems of each country considerably. The strategy will be developed for further use in the future.

Asked about the visit to Indochina by an important Soviet figure, General Saiyut said one must be able to distinguish facts from propaganda when listening to the news from the other side.

Asked about alliance aid for national defense, the supreme commander said the principal policy of the Thai Government and armed forces is that of self-reliance. Once other countries, including the United Nations, realize our determination to defend ourselves in time of emergency, they will be willing to provide us with various kinds of aid and support.

NATION REVIEW ON DEFICIENCIES OF DEFENSE PACTS

BK150334 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 15 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Defence Pacts Have Many Deficiencies"]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman might have opened a can of worms by talking about defence arrangements and ASEAN members in the same breath but we must not forget that it was his major diplomatic victory that ASEAN was born at all and is still continuing to function vigorously after such regional organizations as Maphilindo and ASA suffered infant mortality. As the man who has held Thailand's portfolio for the longest period, his credentials are unquestioned. But the moment that "defence" and ASEAN are mentioned in connection with each other, immaterial of how devious the connection is, we can be sure that both Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta will bristle.

Without in any way decrying Thanat's suggestion -- or, shall we say kite-flying? -- we have never been convinced about the workability of any regional defence agreements. The days of John Foster Dulles, we believe, are obsolescent. Bilateral and regional defence organizations, so far as we have seen, have never produced any concrete results except, of course, for one glaring exemption: Warsaw Pact. Even today, several American presidents and secretaries of state have said that the Manila treaty is very much valid -- it spawned SEATO which died of natural causes -- but really we do not know what exactly the Manila Treaty will produce in terms of concrete action when the crunch comes. The Warsaw Pact excluded, we would think that NATO is the most important regional defence organization, but again what would NATO do it if comes to the crunch -- keep talking or push the button? The question is rhetorical.

Defense agreements, whatever their nature, work only when it is in the self-interest of the participants concerned -- self-interest overriding all other issues. For instance, the only country on record that has said that she will go to war in defence of Thailand is China and Thailand has never asked for such an assurance nor even hinted at it. But it is a clear question of Chinese self-interest. Technically Philippines, an ASEAN member, and Thailand have a defence treaty through the Manila Pact but nobody either in Manila or Bangkok knows what that means in exact terms.

As Thanat has pointed out, Thailand has had joint military exercises with other ASEAN members -- during the days of SEATO multi-national joint manoeuvres used to be a matter of routine. We do have border agreements with both Malaysia and Burma but in terms of results, these agreements -- both of them about a couple of decades old -- have not produced concrete results. There are still communist insurgents straddling the Thai-Malaysia border and our recent all-our military effort to flush out Khun Sa showed how effective the agreement with Burma is. But Thanat himself seems to be sceptical about the subject he has opened for discussion since he says that Thailand can cope with the situation and try to keep things under control.

This we believe is the right approach; there is nothing better than self-reliance. However, if the security of Thailand is threatened, we are sure there will be any number of friends who will give us unreserved backing because it will be in their self-interest but it is always wise to count the chickens after they are hatched -- and naturally we trust that such a contingency will not arise. With self-reliance as our backbone, Thailand can be quite confident that it has friends and neighbors who will pitch in if, God forbids, the crunch comes.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 12 MAR

BK121244 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Excerpt] His Excellency Mr Olesen, minister for foreign affairs of Denmark, and his party already arrived at the Bangkok international airport today. Later in the afternoon, the Danish foreign minister made a call on the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, and the communications minister, Adm Amon Sirikaya, followed by consultations and discussions on bilateral problems concerned.

Meets Prime Minister

BK160650 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Oleson paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House today at 1530. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. The Danish foreign minister and his party are visiting Thailand as guests of the Foreign Ministry.

The Danish foreign minister, who met earlier with the Thai foreign minister and Thai officials, reported to the prime minister on their talks. He said both sides are in agreement that relations between their two countries have become closer and, especially, economic and investment cooperation is expanding. The Danish foreign minister conveyed to him the best wishes extended by the Danish prime minister. The Thai prime minister met the Danish prime minister in Copenhagen late last year during the stopover on his way to visit the United States. Prime Minister Prem thanked him for the best wishes and also conveyed his best regards to the Danish prime minister.

The Thai prime minister and the Danish foreign minister expressed their belief that relations between their two countries will continue to be strengthened.

SAP CHIEF KHUKRIT TO MAKE WAY FOR BUNCHU

BK160503 Bangkok POST in English 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Social Action Party (SAP) leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot announced yesterday that he was "too old to run in the general elections next year" and dropped a hint that he wants Mr Bunchu Rotchanasathian as his successor.

Khukrit, in his speech to the party members at the closing ceremony of the party's two-day seminar at the Indra Regent Hotel, said that his successor "must be someone who is popular both within the party and outside like Mr Bunchu."

Meanwhile, Bunchu said during a press conference after the seminar that he would try to effect the return of seven SAP MPs, who left the party in January following a dispute over the party's decision to join the government and its refusal to heed their request for a reorganisation of the party's machinery.

Stressing that the conflicts were just "difference in opinions", Bunchu said that those seven MPs deserved to be called back.

He denied reports that he had persuaded the seven dissidents to resign and called on party members to try and bring about unity and progress in the party.

Bunchu, who resigned as the party's deputy leader last December, brushed aside speculations that he is planning to set up a new party which is to include some dissident SAP MPs.

The former deputy premier also told SAP members that should he be elected to take over the party leadership, he had to be sure about his role in politics and the party's prosperity.

Khukrit told the party members that the seminar was successful because "everyone spoke out frankly and openly, thus making us aware of the difference in opinions which are yet to be straightened out.

He added that the people's hardships voiced by the party MPs during the seminar would be very "useful" for the party members who are serving in the government.

In another development, an MP of Chaiphum who used to be a SAP member, Mr Amphon Phanprasit, said that the seven ex-SAP members, including himself, would rejoin the party only when the party's machinery has been reorganised and some committee members have been shuffled.

BRIEFS

NEW PROVINCE -- A new province -- Thailand's 73rd -- has been created following a Cabinet decision yesterday to give provincial status to four districts and two subdistricts of Nakhon Phanom. The new province -- to be called Mukdahan Province -- will have in its jurisdiction Mukdahan, Kamchai, Don Tan, Nikhom Khamsai Districts; and Dong Luang and Wan Yai subdistricts. It is hoped that the creation of this new province in the northeast would help the authorities tackle the problem of communist insurgency more effectively. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 9 Dec 81 p 3 BK]

XUAN THUY VIEWS PRC EXPANSIONISM IN SE ASIA

BK121100 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Feb 82, p 2

[Excerpt from Xuan Thuy's article "Chinese Expansionism in Southeast Asia," carried in the March 1981 issue of the monthly "PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM"]

[Text] Let us examine the tricks that the Beijing leaders have employed to realize their expansionism in Southeast Asia.

The PRC leaders have spared no effort to make use of the liberation banner of various nations. (In this regard, it should be noted that many countries in Southeast Asia formerly served as satellites for various Chinese feudalist regimes). During and after World War II, there existed in Southeast Asia an anti-imperialist revolutionary movement for national liberation. Many revolutionary movements in the region gave support and encouragement to the Chinese revolution, which in turn returned the favor to these movements. For the past 30 years, Beijing has capitalized on the severe crisis facing colonialism and imperialism in Southeast Asia. In particular, it has benefited from the anti-U.S. imperialist war of resistance staged by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

During the fifties and sixties, in order to control the anti-imperialist banner and to extol the PRC, the PRC leaders spoke at every international function and sought every opportunity to state that they would "strongly support the Vietnamese people," and "sternly condemn U.S. imperialism and self-defeated revisionism." They boastfully claimed to be the protector of the Southeast Asian countries. They called for the holding of an international conference of 11 communist parties, especially those in Southeast Asia, in an attempt to sow dissention among the international communist movement. However, their call for opposition to imperialism and their claims of support for national liberation movements failed to keep their malicious designs from being exposed. In the early 1970's, following their failure to deceive various nations, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership moved step-by-step toward open collusion with the world's most reactionary forces, led by the U.S. imperialists. In Southeast Asia, Beijing organized subversive activities within various revolutionary organizations in an attempt to turn them into Maoist organizations such as the one in Thailand. They employed the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan executioners for use in Kampuchea and they nurtured the Vang Pao and Khong Le bandits to oppose the LPDR. Simultaneously, they spared no effort to exploit bad guys such as Lee Kuan Yew, who is of Chinese origin and currently premier of Singapore, and to use a number of influential reactionary statesmen in Thailand as a propaganda mouthpiece for Beijing.

Southeast Asian countries now have approximately 20 million Chinese residents. Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand have approximately 3-5 million Chinese residents each. Vietnam has approximately 1 million people of Chinese origin, the Philippines, Kampuchea (under Lon Nol regime) and Burma have approximately half a million Chinese residents each. The Chinese residents -- meaning people of Chinese origin -- of Southeast Asia have worked in many local economic sectors, especially in business and loan sharking services. Their capital investments in the economies of the ASEAN states now amount to \$16.5 million. The assets of the Chinese residents in the region are put at \$50-60 million. Chinese residents now control 60-80 percent of the region's domestic trade transactions and 40 percent of its external trade activities (footnote: See the August 1979 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN and VIETNAM NEWS BULLETIN No 2/1979 in Russian). For example: In Thailand, the Bangkok bank, owned by Chinese magnate Tang Pich Chin, now controls 30 percent of Thailand's banking operations. Of the 100 largest processing industrial corporations in the country, 63 are under the direct control of Chinese residents. And 23 out of 25 of the most influential financial magnates are Chinese. In Indonesia, Chinese residents now control 15 percent of the national economy and approximately 80 percent of the country's export-import operations.

The Malaysian Government once clearly stated that 90 percent of the country's economic operations are under the control of the Chinese residents (footnote: See the August 1979 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN). The Indian magazine ELITES said: "The position of Chinese residents in host countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines is so powerful that the Chinese residents could create economic chaos in these countries in a matter of days."

Just like the former Chinese rulers, the present reactionary Beijing leaders have striven to stir up and capitalize on the blood and national relationship and the big-nation chauvinistic spirit of millions of Overseas Chinese, turning them into a force to serve Beijing's expansionist scheme. The so-called cases of "victimized Overseas Chinese," which Beijing stirred up in India in 1962, in Indonesia in 1963 and in Vietnam in 1978, indicates all the more clearly that Beijing has used the Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia as a tool to exert its subversive pressure on the region. At the same time, the Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asian countries have also assured Beijing of a major source of foreign exchange. From 1950 to 1970, they sent \$3.5 billion to China for national construction. The amount of money sent by Overseas Chinese to their relatives in China has reached \$1 billion a year. With this amount of money, Overseas Chinese bourgeois can have their factories built in China. Since 1955, a joint investment corporation of Overseas Chinese has operated in southern China, with an initial capital of \$50 million in 12 branches. In 1963, the number of branches was up to 140 (footnote: TIN VIETNAM No 2, 1979). Beijing is seeking every means of exploiting this source of income.

Relying on the influence wielded by a big nation, the Chinese leaders have used their economic, financial and military powers to implement their expansionist policy. At one time, China's foreign aid was mainly reserved for Asian and African regions and Southeast Asia received the most important share. Now, China has limited its aid to Asian and African countries. A noteworthy point of this "aid" is that it has been earmarked for acts of harassment and sabotage against the revolutionary and peace-loving forces of various countries. When the Southeast Asian countries encountered difficulties in exporting their goods, China bought some of their goods. When some of these countries met with energy problems, China sold them a large quantity of mineral oil at cheap price. Under the cloak of giving aid, China has built a network of strategic roads in some Asian countries. Chinese road-building troops have penetrated deep into the aid-receiving countries' territory to organize the reactionaries there into antigovernment forces and rob these countries of their wealth. They have even tried to stay in the countries forever.

The Chinese leaders have used the various organizations emerging from the former patriotic anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist movements to support their expansionist and hegemonist strategy under the cloak of revolutionary organizations. They have succeeded in imposing Maoism on some of the pro-Beijing parties in Southeast Asia, turning them into their own tools. These parties constitute a vital component of the pro-Beijing forces in the world and have played a major role in propagating weird and reactionary theories of Beijing, such as "the revolution of the poor," "national Marxism" and the "struggle against the two superpowers." These organizations are Beijing's tools of subversion. Should pressure be exerted on the governments of the countries involved, Beijing would urge these organizations to step up their armed struggles. If good relations with those governments are required, Beijing will prompt the organizations to negotiate and agree with those governments.

The Chinese rulers fully understand that the implementation of their expansionist policy in Southeast Asia depends on whether they can subdue the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are strategically situated in this region.

At a time when China was restoring and developing the economy and facing a U.S. threat from Korea, the Chinese rulers helped Vietnam struggle against the French colonialists, forestalling U.S. intervention. Their real plot was to seize control of the three Indochinese countries and they worked to prolong the division of Vietnam and abolish the revolutionary gains of Laos and Kampuchea. Unable to prevent the southern Vietnamese people from staging the "concerted uprising" Beijing tried to prolong the war in order to weaken Vietnam and burden the United States with difficulties. Proceeding from this plot, Beijing failed to honor many of its aid agreements with Vietnam. It even impeded the timely shipments of weapons from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to Vietnam. At a time when the Vietnamese revolution was advancing to total victory, Mao Zedong said: "The Vietnamese broom is short and unable to sweep the pro-U.S. regime from South Vietnam." When Vietnam won a total victory, China cut its aid which had already been agreed upon, stirred up the case of "victimized overseas Chinese" and finally waged the two wars of aggression against Vietnam on the southwestern and northern borders.

In the modern times the world witnessed the birth and the downfall of the Hitlerite fascists. It also witnessed the disastrous setbacks of the U.S. imperialists in their attempt to achieve global supremacy. Today, we are witnessing Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and its gradual collapse. Its total defeat will be unavoidable. However, we should not overlook the present advantages of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

Beijing is wielding its influence over a number of Southeast Asian countries through the use of the economic potentials of a big country which is the most populous in the world and which has an enormous military force. With their economic power and their political influence, some 20 million Chinese nationals in the region can temporarily manipulate the situation in a number of Southeast Asian countries. This is also considered to be advantageous to Beijing. Meanwhile, by controlling those pro-Maoist organizations now operating in a number of Southeast Asian countries, Beijing can deceive the peoples of these countries, using "ultrarightist" arguments, lipservice and a pseudorevolutionary label created by Beijing leaders.

Some past decades saw the fiercest struggle between various revolutionary forces and the imperialist aggressors and their lackey forces in the three Indochinese countries. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries triumphed heroically. Following their victories, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have met with countless difficulties on the road of advance, which is fraught with hardships and ordeals. They are encountering great difficulties resulting from war, from a stage of underdevelopment, and from the hostile actions of the imperialists and international reactionaries. These difficulties are being capitalized on by Chinese powerholders.

The collusion between China, the U.S. imperialists and Japan is now beneficial to Beijing leaders. It helps release Beijing from isolation. It should be further noted that the ultra-rightist elements in the ruling circles of a number of Southeast Asian countries are supporting the hostile policies of the Beijing reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists against the peoples of the Indochinese countries.

But all these advantages are just temporary. The more time retreats into the past, the more the unsurmountable differences among the Beijing expansionists will be exposed. Through their actions and their "arguments", the Beijing leaders have exposed themselves as the practitioners of expansionism and hegemonism -- the products of great-Han nationalism, for they bear the dirty marks of Chinese feudalism, totalitarianism and militarism, and they are colluding with imperialism which is on a collapsing trend. Thus, the nature of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is vicious and reactionary and can in no way be concealed. They are disgusted by the revolutionary peoples of various countries and will certainly be condemned by history.

Coming into existence at a time when the three revolutionary currents were on the rise the socialist system, with its ever-growing political, economic and military strength, has become a decisive factor for the development of human society. The national liberation and national independence movements are continuing to make vigorous headway, gaining one victory after another. The international workers movements is developing strongly and steadily. Socialism has now become a most powerful worldwide system, with the great Soviet Union serving as its backbone. This system is a collective fruitful achievement of the world revolution. It is also a new social system symbolic of the willpower and the strength of the three revolutionary currents of our time. Reactions by the Beijing reactionary forces have eventually altered this new social system.

Beijing is also seeking to weaken and then invade Laos. Toward this goal, it employs its road-building army, uses "aid" and tries to enlist the service of the Vang Pao and Khong Le bandits, former U.S. henchmen. At the same time, it colludes with ultrarightist elements in the Thai ruling circles to create pressure and constant instability in Laos.

In Kampuchea, following the defeat of the United States, Beijing controlled the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and used it to turn that country into a military base, an arms depot and a springboard for the expansion of China. It was observed that the Beijing authorities and their henchmen in Kampuchea exchanged many high-level delegations. Beijing sent tens of thousands of "advisers," secret agents and military commanders to Kampuchea. Beijing hastily built up the military forces of the lackey administration in Kampuchea. Starting with only 3 infantry divisions, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique at the end of 1978 had 23 army divisions equipped with China's most modern weapons. After the signing of an aid agreement, China, within a very short period of time, supplied Kampuchea with a very large quantity of equipment and weapons consisting of hundreds of tanks, bombers, military trucks, submarines, torpedo speed boats, minesweepers and so forth (footnote: See TAP CHI CONG SAN, issue No 12, 1979). Encouraged by Beijing, the lackey clique imposed a genocidal scourge on the Kampuchean people and launched a large-scale war against Vietnam along the entire Kampuchean-Vietnam border.

Following the collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in Kampuchea and the defeat of 600,000 Chinese aggressor troops on the northern Vietnamese border, Beijing, out of bitterness, resorted to even more maneuvers in preparation for its annexation of the Indochinese countries. Beijing has intensively prepared for a new major military adventure against Vietnam. Chinese aircraft have practiced bombing runs by day and night and intruded deep into Vietnamese airspace. The South Sea fleet has been reinforced with more warships and landing craft. Chinese warships have repeatedly encroached on Vietnamese waters. Beijing has planted spies on the Hoa ethnic group into Vietnamese economic and cultural organs and establishments, sought to buy the services of Vietnamese cadres and enlist their collaboration, and tried by every means to sabotage Vietnam's efforts to build socialism. The PRC authorities have conducted psychological warfare activities and released slanderous propaganda with the aim of subverting the socialist regime in Vietnam. While rejecting all the peace initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the Beijing leadership is colluding every more deeply with imperialism and other reactionary forces to isolate and discredit Vietnam in the international arena.

Concerning Kampuchea, Beijing still supports the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and is rallying the counterrevolutionary "Khmer Rouge" groups to oppose the Khmer people, who have just risen up and are controlling their own destiny. It has secretly infiltrated "Khmer Rouge" elements into organs of the Kampuchean revolutionary administration in an attempt to set up a "two-sided administration" in the various localities. It has colluded with the reactionary Thai authorities to set up "Khmer refugees" camps on Thai soil. Beijing, in collusion with Washington, is using humanitarian aid offered by international organizations to foster "Khmer Rouge" remnant troops on Thai soil and send them back to harass the Kampuchean people.

It has also encouraged the reactionary ultrarightist Thai authorities to infringe on the sovereignty of Kampuchea and Laos and encircle these countries. This is the traditional two-pronged tactic of the Chinese feudalists, which the reactionary authorities in Beijing are now using to invade and annex Indochina and consequently, expand toward Southeast Asia.

The history of the effect of the major offensives by world imperialism on the socialist system (such as the alliance of 14 imperialist countries against the Russian proletarian revolution, the attack of the Hitlerite fascist clique aimed at destroying the Soviet Union during World War II and the wars of aggression by France and the United States designed to strangle the nascent social system in Vietnam) is the history of the most tragic defeats of imperialism, and also the history of the most glorious victories of socialism. History has also witnessed the biggest defeats ever suffered by Chinese great-nation expansionism during the past 10 years -- the defeat of the Chinese reactionary clique during the military attack on the Soviet-Chinese border (1969), the defeat of the plan to destroy the gains of the national democratic revolution in Kampuchea and the defeat in the war of aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In carrying out its scheme of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, Chinese expansionist hegemonism is colliding head-on with the invincible socialist system. The peoples of the three Indochinese countries have demonstrated their determination to overcome all hardships and ordeals in building and consolidating the position of each country, and to unite into a powerful bulwark of peace, national independence and socialism in this part of the world. The Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea militant friendship is a backbone for uniting forces struggling for peace, stability, independence, prosperity and the cause of genuine revolution with the peoples of the Southeast Asian countries. This friendship has a strong support -- the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and progressive peoples the world over, providing for a source of strength that allows the victory of the Southeast Asian peoples over Chinese expansionist hegemonism.

The present policy of the Chinese ruling circles is to collude with U.S.-led imperialism against countries enjoying national independence, against the national liberation movement and against world detente; to strive to encourage the arms race; and to make large-scale war preparations against the Soviet Union and other genuine socialist countries. It is initially being directed against the Indochinese countries as a prelude to further moves to annex the Southeast Asian countries and create a zone of influence shared with the United States and Japan. Therefore, following the PRC powerholders' counterrevolutionary schemes and their acts of sabotage is now a task not only for the Indochinese countries and the other countries of the Southeast Asian region, but also for all progressive mankind. Naturally, the Indochinese people and the Southeast Asian people as a whole must be united more closely and be determined to struggle for peace and stability in the region. In addition, they must list in their agenda the issue of setting up a world peoples' front for the defense of peace and social progress, using the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a backbone.

Chinese expansionist hegemonism and U.S.-led warmongering powers, which go against the evolutionary trend of history and mankind's legitimate aspirations, will certainly court tragic defeat. Peace, national independence, democracy and socialism will certainly prevail.

EDITORIAL MARKS SRV-PRK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK140900 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Feb 82, pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Three Years of Glorious Victories of the Solidarity and All-Round Cooperation Between Vietnam and Kampuchea"]

[Text] Three years ago, following the great victory scored by the Kampuchean people in overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation was signed on 18 February 1979 in Phnom Penh between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

This important historic event opened a new era, marking the glorious victories of the two nations over their common enemies as well as the satisfactory development of the exceptionally friendly relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The treaty reflects the determination and desire of the governments and peoples of the two countries to preserve and develop the traditional friendly relations between the two nations. It is a vivid manifestation of law and constitutes a decisive factor in the success of the revolutions in each country. The treaty reflects the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation achieved by the two countries for the benefit of the revolutionary undertaking in the three Indochinese countries and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This treaty serves as a legal and political structure and a source of strength ensuring the success of national construction and defense in Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Over the past 3 years, the Vietnamese-Kampuchean treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has developed a tremendous vitality and has led to great achievements in the revolutionary cause of the two peoples. The party and government of the PRK have regarded the need to achieve friendship and all-round cooperation with Vietnam as a strategic task of vital importance for the Kampuchean revolution. We are very pleased with the great successes scored by the two peoples in consolidating and preserving their independence; achieving national development and construction; and foiling all the plots and acts of sabotage and division perpetrated by the Beijing expansionists, the imperialists and their reactionary lackey forces. We rejoice in the ever-growing and shining militant solidarity that the peoples of the two countries have achieved under this treaty.

The many friendship visits exchanged between various delegations of government officials and mass organizations representing the peoples of the two countries have further strengthened the close friendship between the two peoples. Countless agreements on economic, banking, geological, postal, information, cultural and public health cooperation have been signed between Vietnam and Kampuchea. The movement to establish a program of brotherhood between Vietnamese and Kampuchean provinces has become widespread and is encouraging all-round cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. It has also brought substantial results for the peoples of the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

Loyally implementing their duties under the treaty and at the request of the PRK, our people have sent their beloved sons to join with the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary armed forces in performing their national security and defense task for the mutual benefit of the two countries. Our party and state have also sent thousands of cadres and workers as well as hundreds of experts belonging to the economic, cultural, educational and public health sectors to join with Kampuchean cadres and people in implementing various agreements already signed between the two countries. This has further strengthened the friendship and close militant solidarity between the two fraternal peoples.

Over the past 3 years, under the correct leadership of the KPRP and with the cooperation and assistance given by Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Kampuchean people have scored many wonderful achievements. The (May 1981) general election was carried out successfully. The success of the Third KPRP Congress demonstrates the political singlemindedness of the Kampuchean people as reflected in the determination of the revolutionary party and state to defend and build a prosperous and powerful country. At present, the situation in Kampuchea is unprecedentedly stable. Production has been restored and continues to develop. Public health and educational activities have been expanded, food shortages have been eliminated and the revolutionary administration has been firmly strengthened. The armed forces have achieved rapid and constant growth. The PRK's prestige and position in the world have been constantly improved.

All these constitute a source of invincible strength for the Kampuchean people. No reactionary force can destroy this strength, which constitutes an important factor in the maintenance of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia as a whole.

The constant growth of the PRK and the brilliant development of the relations of friendship and splendid all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea represent a major defeat for and a thorn in the side of the Beijing expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and reactionary forces. It is precisely because of this, in carrying out their multifaceted scheme of sabotage against the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, along with their cruel maneuvers of economic blockade and sabotage and military provocations, that they have made every effort to drive a wedge between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and to divide the peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula as a whole so as to undermine their strategic alliance. Beijing, Washington and the reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries are actively trying to revive the political corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot clique in the United Nations and are attempting to rally Kampuchean reactionaries of all stripes to form a "tripartite alliance" in order to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. Reality, however, has eloquently proven that the situation in Kampuchea is constantly improving. All schemes and acts perpetrated by the United States, China and their henchmen aimed at breaking up the firm alliance between Vietnam and Kampuchea and weakening and liquidating the Kampuchean revolution have failed and will certainly face total bankruptcy.

We are overjoyed with the great victories scored by the Kampuchean revolution. We are also greatly inspired by the fine development of the relations of militant solidarity and special friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea and among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. The victories scored by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years have made an important contribution to consolidating and strengthening the firm strategic position of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos and further invigorating the three Indochinese peoples in their glorious cause.

On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, it is our wish that the Kampuchean people will continue to advance toward new and even greater victories. We pledge to do our best to implement all provisions of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation fully, preserve and develop the special friendship and strengthen the unbreakable militant solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries. This we will do to further the cause of national construction and national defense in Vietnam and Kampuchea, serve the common cause of all the nations on the Indochinese Peninsula and contribute to the defense and strengthening of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN VIEWS KHMER COALITION

BK131313 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Feb 82

[Unattributed article: "A Bone in the Throat"]

[Text] For almost 6 months now, since 4 September 1981, the reactionary Khmer factions have been meeting first in Singapore and then in Bangkok only to quarrel without any of them yielding to another. The deformed "tripartite alliance" and the "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" urged by Beijing, Washington and ASEAN still has not made its public appearance. The plotters who have staged this devilish trick are arranging for their henchmen to meet again in Beijing for a third round of wrestling.

The stalemate has been much talked about because the "representatives" of these reactionary Khmer factions are still unable to agree with one another. Why is there such a deadlock? Even though the reactionary Khmer factions have contradicted one another (no wonder, it is common to all henchmen), if their bosses threatened them with a rod, they would stop attacking one another and would obey their bosses docilely.

The so-called contradiction among the reactionary Khmer factions is merely a screen to cover up another contradiction involving the separate plots and ambitions of the United States, China and ASEAN which are at the same time pursuing the sole aim of opposing Vietnam and Kampuchea. Public opinion has correctly observed that the attempt to pen the three horses in the "tripartite alliance" stable has become like a bone in the throat that China, the United States and ASEAN can neither spit out nor swallow.

At a time when the Maoist forces in the world are gradually disintegrating and the Maoist rebels in Southeast Asia -- who have been strenuously trained by the Chinese expansionists -- can do nothing, the Chinese expansionists placed all their hope in the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which they hoped to use as a tool in carrying out their policy of political expansionism in Kampuchea. The collapse of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was a stunning blow and a major defeat for the Beijing expansionists. They have lost an ideal springboard from which to implement their strategy of expansion into Southeast Asia.

Spurred by its ever-present ambition of expansion and an illusory hope of reversing the situation in Indochina coupled with a frenzied desire for revenge, Beijing has made every effort to oppose Vietnam for the last 3 years. It launched a major war of aggression in February 1979 and has conducted many campaigns of sabotage and destruction in order to "bleed Vietnam." Through Thailand, it has fostered the Pol Pot remnants in order to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people.

Beijing's consistent plot is to maintain the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique as a vital and effective tool in its efforts to reimpose its domination on Kampuchea. To Beijing, abandoning the genocidal Pol Pot clique would be a total loss and its expansionist and hegemonist scheme for this region would then be completely bankrupt. Yet, what irony! The more adamantly it tries to save the leaders of this cruel genocidal regime -- already smashed and sentenced to death by the Kampuchean people and cursed by mankind -- the more isolated it becomes. The plotters of Beijing expansionism have left no stone unturned in their efforts to refurbish the cruel Pol Pot clique's face. They forced this clique of henchmen to announce the disbandment of the Maoist "communist party" and to renounce the Maoist "socialist" path. However, they cannot turn devils into honest people. The Chinese leadership's trick comes as no surprise to anyone. While they are pursuing military measures and using the Pol Pot remnants to oppose Kampuchea, they pretend to talk about "political measures" and the "tripartite alliance" of the Khmer reactionaries. This is merely one of their devilish tricks to court U.S. favor, bargain for the intensification of Sino-U.S. collusion and attract the ASEAN countries to their side in order to oppose Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They know full well that, apart from the Pol Pot forces, all the Khmer reactionaries are merely straw men. Beijing's formula of "alliance" is allegedly tripartite but actually monopartite. When the Pol Pot clique met with the other Khmer reactionaries and when they rejected the "loose alliance" formulation they were acting on Beijing's orders so as to oppose the ASEAN equation balancing the forces among the three reactionary Khmer factions.

China, the United States and the reactionary ruling powers of the ASEAN countries are seeking to oppose Vietnam and abolish the PRK. Nevertheless, the ASEAN countries do not agree with China on the tricks and the amount of force to be used to attain this goal.

While Beijing has resorted only to the military tactics of using the Pol Pot remnants to wage a war of sabotage against Kampuchea in combination with its own multifaceted war of sabotage to "bleed Vietnam," ASEAN has proved no longer "eager" to follow Beijing's policy of reversing the situation through military action after having been disillusioned several times by Beijing's military capability.

Although the United States agrees with Beijing on the necessity of "bleeding Vietnam" and although it has plotted to use China and the Pol Pot remnants against Vietnam to implement its vindictive policy, it cannot let Southeast Asia -- considered of vital interest to the United States -- fall under the control and domination of the Chinese. This explains why Washington has voiced its support for ASEAN's "political solution" while colluding with Beijing. At the same time, it has actively increased its economic and military influence over Southeast Asia. It has sent military personnel back to Thailand and pledged to protect Thailand by reviving the 1954 Manila military agreement.

The reactionary ruling forces in the ASEAN countries, especially Thailand and Singapore, have tried to rely on China and the United States to oppose Vietnam and Kampuchea through their frenzied anticommunist policies. What irony and danger! They stubbornly shut their eyes to the truths about Chinese expansionism and hegemony, which is the real risk, cause and factor of instability in this region. However, while carrying out their plot against Vietnam and Indochina, the ASEAN countries cannot help but be worried over the fact that Beijing is still fostering Maoist rebels for subversive activities in Southeast Asia. At the same time, they cannot fail to realize that if they continue to cling to the Pol Pot clique they will only court public condemnation for their protection of and connivance with the genocidal clique. They have, therefore, sought to muster all the Khmer reactionaries to establish the monstrous "alliance" in order to attain the goal of churning out a so-called "political solution." Unfortunately, their misunderstanding of the real cause and factor of instability has driven the ASEAN countries into Beijing's cruel trap. Beijing wants both Vietnam and ASEAN to be unstable and weak so that it can easily achieve its final goal: to annex Indochina and expand into this part of the world. Beijing has tried particularly to win over Kampuchea, the first neocolonialist battleground which it has lost. Public opinion has very correctly observed that ASEAN support for Beijing and Washington in the use of the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer [?groups] has only brought about the harmful consequences of prolonging the threat to peace and instability in Southeast Asia. It absolutely cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

The basic and long-range plot being hatched by China, the United States and the reactionary forces among the ASEAN ruling circles is to use all kinds of reactionary lackeys to oppose Vietnam and Kampuchea. This, however, is a vain ambition. The genocidal Pol Pot clique, considered by Beijing as its effective tool and lackey, is being avoided and abandoned by the people of the world and the so-called other Khmer "resistance forces" are nothing but groups of bandits disputing with one another over imperialist aid and smuggling along the Thai-Kampuchean border. In the past 3 years, China, the United States and ASEAN have pooled their efforts to urge the Pol Pot clique to wage a piratical war in order to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution. But in this they have failed shamefully. The so-called "tripartite strategy" which they are trying to implement will certainly have no better chance. The path they are following will lead them first into an impasse and finally to complete failure.

NHAN DAN NOTES WORK TO GREET PARTY CONGRESS

BK160356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Mar 82

[NHAN DAN 15 March editorial: "A Fine Beginning"]

[Text] Looking forward to the fifth national party congress, our entire people and armed forces have begun the year 1982 with a seething emulation movement. Developing the achievements recorded in 1981, over the past 2 and one half months, all sectors, localities and establishments have exerted great efforts to overcome difficulties in the struggle to continue to score new achievements.

With the participation of tens of millions of peasants and due to the direct help of various industrial sectors, the winter-spring crop production has been carried out intensively, as almost 1.6 million hectares have been put under rice, and the acreage under soybean is 2.5 times as large as the same period last year.

Meanwhile, millions more trees have been planted during the recent spring arbor festival, and more than 28,000 people have left the delta regions to take part in land reclamation or the building of new economic zones.

In the first 2 months of this year, along with stepping up its fishing activities, the maritime products sector achieved 90 percent of the export plan for the first quarter. Various industrial sectors have continued to develop their entrepreneurial rights under the motto of action that efforts must be made to produce more and better products, even which using less equipment and fewer materials than before. As a result, the production of certain items of consumer goods in this quarter has increased over the same period last year; the output of electricity has met its target; and various coal establishments have been able to maintain the rate of coal exploitation firmly during the dry season.

Additionally, many new production potentials have emerged. After putting its first production system into operation, the Bim Son cement plant has produced more than 30,000 tons and is striving to fulfill its production plan for the first quarter which involves another 50,000 tons. The Vinh Phu paper mill, with the recent inauguration of its first production system, has been able to turn out 70-100 tons of products on certain days. At various worksites, many installations and jobs chosen as projects in honor of the party congress have been completed on schedule.

Meanwhile, the armed forces and the security forces have continued to step up the campaign to develop themselves with ever better results. In compliance with the law on military obligation, a large number of youths has responded enthusiastically to the induction call in the first phase of this year.

New factors have also emerged in other economic and social fields. The new changes in the managerial structure and the effort to improve the contractual system and the systems of wages and incentives step by step have had a healthy impact on the development of production. Additionally, a new work method has gradually taken shape in many establishments.

With the achievements recorded recently, the emulation movement in honor of the party congress has directly created a fine beginning for 1982 and favorable conditions for all sectors and echelons to overcome immediate difficulties in production and life, and further step up the movement for productive labor and thrift in order to fulfill the state plan.

Together with other outstanding successes recorded in the emulation drive, these new achievements constitute a great source of encouragement for all of us. They also manifest the singlemindedness, revolutionary sentiment, and close attachment of our entire people and armed forces toward their beloved party.

To present to the party congress the most fragrant flowers of the emulation movement, let all of us pledge to do our best in the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland. With specific revolutionary activities, let us be resolved to implement all the resolutions which will be adopted by the party congress.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH OUTGOING PRK ENVOY

OW151732 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 15 -- Kampuchean Ambassador Kong Korm, who was winding up his term of office here, today took leave of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The premier had a cordial conversation with him.

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MARCH 17, 1982

